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TODAY IN arab news

Saudi group plans trip
The Italian Institute for Foreign Trade has invited a group of Saudi Arabian businessmen to attend an industrial exhibition in Milan from Nov. 16 to 21. — Page 2

Ghali on Reagan plan
Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali is quoted as saying that the latest Middle East plan proposed by U.S. President Reagan has replaced the Camp David process. — Page 3

French extradition
In a policy change, France says it would be prepared to consider extradition demands from countries which "respect fundamental freedoms and rights." — Page 4

Aid to debtors
International financiers have pieced together a string of multibillion dollar emergency loans for the Third World's three biggest debtors to avert a major global banking crisis. — Page 5

Islam in perspective
Today's commentary is on Allah's signs and the facts of resurrection and judgment. And Our Dialogue answers questions on zakat in a non-Muslim country. — Page 7

Denmark prevails
Denmark scored a narrow 2-1 victory over Luxembourg to move to the top of the European Soccer Championship Group Three table. — Page 9

Walesa to be freed
Lech Walesa, interned leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, will be released in the next few days, a Polish government spokesman says. — Page 12

Afghan highway reopens to traffic

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 11 (R) — The highway between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has reopened after an explosion and fire in a tunnel reported to have killed at least 1,000 persons. Afghan resistance sources said Thursday.

The sources in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province which borders Afghanistan, said the 2.6 kilometers tunnel was closed for four days. Western military analysts had said military supplies to the estimated 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan could be badly hit if the tunnel on the only all-weather road between the Soviet border and Kabul remained closed for long.

The resistance sources said the tunnel was closed Oct. 30 after the explosion and fire and was reopened on Nov. 3. The Afghan authorities, who have been fighting anti-government fighters since Soviet troops went into the country in Dec. 1979, have maintained silence on the disaster.

Diplomatic sources in Islamabad and New Delhi said many victims were asphyxiated when at least one fuel tanker caught fire after colliding with a Soviet military convoy in the Soviet built tunnel.

An Afghan eyewitness who arrived in Peshawar Tuesday said six trucks carrying dead Soviet soldiers emerged from the tunnel and it was estimated that at least 500 Soviet troops were killed.

A lineup of aspirants for the post

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (R) — Those most widely tipped to succeed Brezhnev in his primary post as Communist Party general secretary are former KGB chief Yuri Andropov or Brezhnev's protege, Konstantin Chernenko.

Since last May, Chernenko, 71, has appeared to be firmly in the number two position, but Andropov, 68, has been less dependent on Brezhnev's patronage and has far more foreign affairs experience.

There is no obvious successor to Brezhnev in his lesser post of head of state, though it is unlikely that one man will assume both the state presidency and party leadership in the first instance.

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Business representatives to attend Italian exhibit

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — A group of Saudi Arabian businessmen leaves for Italy Nov. 16 at the invitation of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade to attend the "moving Industrial and Mechanical Handling Exhibition."

The group is made up of key representatives of three leading companies in the Kingdom. During the exhibition to be held in Milan Nov. 16 to 21, the Saudi Arabian businessmen will meet with more than 200 Italian and foreign exhibitors. They will also attend a seminar on safety in industrial handling, forty percent of participant companies

are Italian while the remaining come from the U.S., U.K., Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Poland.

The delegation comprises: Abdul Rahman Namlah and Farouk Kiblawi, owner and financial and administration manager, respectively, of the A.R. Namlah Corporation, Jeddah; Abdul Wahab Al-Dakheel of Al-Dakheel Company, Madinah; and Aref Al-Ayash Saudi Company for Equipment and Spares managing director, and Ghazi Muhammad Al-Ghazi, the owner's son.

Jubail, SWCC desalination study determines integration

DAMMAM, Nov. 11 (SPA) — The Eastern Province Water and Sewage Department has prepared a rush design study for benefiting from the production of the Jubail desalination plant. The study was conducted in cooperation with the Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC) and Jubail Municipality.

Water and Sewage Department Director, Abdullah Al-Batain, said studies for integrated net works in Jubail are underway and will be completed by the end of the current

fiscal year.

The department has recently approved commissioning of a project for maintaining and operation a project for extending desalinated water to sites of 25 artesian wells with the aim of boosting the existing network. The project costs SR4 million and is being executed by a national company.

A comprehensive study of Jubail water needs has been commissioned to a consulting office at a cost of SR1 million, Babtain said.

India warns 'have visas in advance'

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — Foreign tourists who plan to visit India have been warned by Indian Embassy officials here that valid visitor's visas must be obtained prior to leaving for India. Due to the Nov. 19 to Dec. 4 Asian Games scheduled in New Delhi, landing permit facilities have been suspended for security reasons until Dec. 5.

"All foreigners intending to visit India before Dec. 5 must possess a valid visa," an Indian Embassy spokesman said. "Visas may be validated at the Indian Embassy upon application from the consular section. Any foreigner landing in India without a valid visitor's visa will be refused entry and sent back."

BRIEFS

Lebanese discussions
BEIRUT, (SPA) — Lebanon Foreign Minister Elle-Salem conferred here Thursday with Saudi Arabian Ambassador Ali Al-Shaer. Talks centered on bilateral relations and the upcoming meeting by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to Saudi Arabia. Shaer said after the meeting that he discussed issues already raised with the Lebanese president and Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan, especially concerns Gemayel's

Bilateral relations reviewed

JAKARTA, (SPA) — Indonesian Justice Minister Ali Saeed met Thursday with Saudi Arabian Ambassador here. Muhammad Saeed Basrahi. Bilateral relations and means of promoting them were reviewed during the meeting.

Taiwan visit begins

JAKARTA, (SPA) — King Abdul Aziz University Rector Dr. Abdulla Nassif begins a visit to Taiwan Friday for talks on educational cooperation between Saudi Arabia and China. He has been invited by Chinese Vice Minister of Education. Dr.

Nassif is here to attend the 13th conference for the Pacific region held in Jakarta.

Canadian Embassy

RIYADH, (SPA) — A lease contract has been signed to set up the Canadian Embassy's staff quarters on a plot spread over an area of 8,368 square meters at the new diplomatic enclave here. The contract was signed by Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh and chairman of the higher executive committee for diplomatic quarter project, and Jacques S. Roy, the Canadian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Books to be printed

RIYADH, (SPA) — About 28 scientific books have been written by King Saud University's staff list and were approved for printing by the university scientific council. KSU Rector Dr. Mansour Al-Turki said Thursday the books were printed at the university's expense. About 73,000 copies were printed of the 28 books. The university encourages scientific writing. Cash incentives ranging between SR15,000 and SR45,000 are granted to the authors, Dr. Turki said.

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Decree goal to prevent monopolies

TAIF, Nov. 11 — King Fahd has issued a decree to prevent the monopoly of government tenders, *Al-Madina* reported. The decree said that it had been noticed that certain government departments always entrusted their works and purchases to a limited number of establishments, thereby depriving other citizens who own similar firms from their chance to deal with the government and compete with the others.

Therefore, the decree said, the King has ordered government bodies not to confine their dealings to a certain number of contractors and suppliers whose names come up very often in most tenders. A chance has to be given to the largest possible number of firms.

Ministries say Saudi tap water is fit to drink

RIYADH, Nov. 11 — Three ministries have testified that tap water in Saudi Arabia is healthy.

In a story in *Al-Mess'eyeh* about the flourishing business of private water plants in Saudi Arabia, the paper said that allegations that tap water was unhealthy and caused kidney stones were untrue and only helped new water businesses prosper and prompted people to queue up in the streets with plastic cans in their hands.

The Health Ministry's health culture section of the Preventive Medicine Department issued a statement protesting against an advertisement in a morning Saudi Arabian newspaper giving the impression that tap water contained chlorine which is obnoxious to humans. The statement said that the ministries of water, health, and municipal and rural affairs testified that tap water is absolutely safe.

IDB provides Jordan with \$30 million loan

AMMAN, Nov. 11 (R) — Jordan has signed an agreement under which the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will provide it with a loan of \$30 million, Minister of Finance Salam Masa'adeh said Thursday.

He was quoted by the official Jordan news agency Petra on returning from a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia as saying the loan would be used in paying for oil Jordan bought from the trans-Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline).

Masa'adeh also said the bank had promised to study the possibility of financing development projects in Jordan.



gynecologic oncology symposium



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Saudi air passenger traffic jumps 13.6%

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — Passenger traffic at Saudi Arabia's three major international airports was up 13.6 percent during the second quarter of the year.

A total of 4,227,600 passengers was handled at the three gateways: King Abdulaziz International in Jeddah; King Khalid International in Riyadh, and Eastern Province International in Dhahran.

At KAIA, 1,782,400 passengers were handled during the quarter, an increase of 15.3 percent over 1981. At KKIA, traffic went from 1,381,400 in 1981 to 1,424,500 in 1982, an increase of 10.1 percent. At EPIA, 1,020,700 passengers were handled, an increase of 15.6 percent over the 972,800 handled in 1981.

All three airports experienced huge increases in air cargo during the three month reporting period. At KAIA, 28,281,000 kilograms of cargo were handled, an increase of 35 percent over 1981. At KKIA, there was a 51.4 percent increase, from 11,047,000 kilograms in 1981 to 16,728,000 kilograms in 1982. At EPIA, cargo went up 44 percent, from 12,566,000 kilograms in 1981 to 19,231,000 kilograms this year.

Aircraft operations at the three airports showed an increase of 3.1 percent during the quarter. There was a 2.6 percent increase at KAIA, with 19,900 operations this year versus 19,400 during the same period in 1981.

IINA agenda on press practices during Nov. 15 session in Tunis

By Azhar Massood

Tunisian prime minister will be read during the session.

The meeting will be attended by representatives from all official news agencies from countries belonging to the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

In 1972, a decision was adopted by Islamic foreign ministers to establish IINA. The organization is primarily financed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Iraq, Iran and Oman. Each member country is committed to contribute \$10,000 annually.

IINA has made ambitious plans in telecommunications, satellite transmission of news and has a number of projects which will modernize the agency in accordance to international standards.

IINA caters to the needs of European, American, Latin American and many non-OIC member countries receiving a daily average of 30,000 to 35,000 words.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:05	5:10	4:41	4:31	4:55	5:28
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:05	12:06	11:37	11:24	11:48	12:18
Asr (Afternoon)	3:17	3:14	2:45	2:30	2:54	3:21
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:41	5:37	5:08	4:52	5:17	5:43
Isha (Night)	7:11	7:07	6:38	6:22	6:47	7:13

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Camp David replaced by Reagan plan--Ghali

KUWAIT, Nov. 11 (AP) — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali was quoted here Thursday as saying the latest Middle East plan proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan has replaced the Camp David process, and that Egypt will no longer attend the Egyptian-American-Israeli tripartite talks.

"President Reagan's initiative has replaced all other initiatives including the Camp David and provides a new framework," Ghali was quoted as saying in an interview with the daily *Al-Azhar*. But he said that both the Reagan initiative and the pan-Arab peace plan adopted by the Fez summit are "based on the Camp David principles."

"What is important now are not the prin-

ples but rather the new framework which has to be worked out in the form of either new quadruple or quinary talks or an international conference," he added.

But Ghali insisted that "Egypt will no longer take part in the three-year-old tripartite Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli negotiations (on Palestinian autonomy) except after the Palestinian and Jordanian sides join the talks."

He however insisted that the correct name for the talks is "transitional rule talks" rather than autonomy talks which was invented by the Israelis. He added Cairo was continuing contacts with both the PLO and Jordan in this respect. "The outcome of the contacts is promising," he said.

"The importance of the participation of both the Egyptian and Jordanian sides in the talks stems from the fact that the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 provides for the restoration of the status quo on the eve of the 1967 war with an Egyptian presence in Gaza and a Jordanian presence in the West Bank."

"This is the legal and political justification for the participation of Egypt and Jordan in the talks," he added.

Stressing the importance of a direct American-Palestinian dialogue, Ghali said that such a dialogue "will render a real push to political efforts seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question".

But he warned that before frankly recognizing the U.N. resolutions on the Palestine issue, the PLO "must first obtain American pledges for moving to a new stage in the solution".

Ghali said "Egypt is in the process of improving its relations with Moscow in order to achieve balance in its relationship with the two superpowers."

PLO chief said invited to Egypt

DOHA, Nov. 11 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has been officially invited to Egypt, a newspaper reported here Thursday in quoting a Palestinian source as saying the visit would open new horizons between Cairo and other Arab countries.

Al-Arab reported the source as saying that a senior Egyptian official delivered the invitation to Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The newspaper did not say when or where the reported invitation was handed over.

Arafat has not visited Egypt since it was boycotted by the PLO and most other Arab countries for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

BRIEFS

ISTANBUL, (AP) — Three Palestinians accused of plotting to bomb the Israeli consulate and the El Al office here went on trial Monday before a military court.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Former Cabinet Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzira began Wednesday his high court of justice appeal to overturn convictions on theft, fraud and breach of public trust.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — U.S. Mideast envoy Morris Draper has said that Israel and Leba-

non were working out final arrangements for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and security measures for the south of the country. Draper met Wednesday for two hours with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

PARIS, (AP) — Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit the Gulf states of Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, beginning Saturday, the ministry for external relations has announced.

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Lebanon's winter presents Israeli troops with dilemma

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (R) — With no early end in sight to Israel's occupation of Lebanon, Israeli soldiers on the front lines in the windy Chouf mountains are digging in for a long, cold winter. The Israeli Army has begun special courses to teach drivers how to adjust from sandy roads to Lebanon's winter conditions.

Front-line soldiers have complained that Israeli Army tents have been bowled over by the wind gusts in the Lebanese mountains and that the army has not brought sufficient heaters to combat the cold. For Israelis, many of whom have never seen snow, reports said that the temperature in the Lebanese mountains this week dropped to freezing was front page news.

The press has splashed stories of the troops' complaints. "In this cold, we'll have to sleep in our sleeping bags," one soldier told an Israeli reporter.

The army has ordered thousands of padded overalls, similar to ski sports wear, from the United States to keep its men warm.

The mass-circulation *Ma'ariv* newspaper expressed concern over the cold weather in an editorial but said the winter conditions posed a more serious problem for Palestinian refugees in South Lebanon.

Efforts by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, responsible for care of the refugees, to provide tent shelters for some 60,000 of the homeless have been resisted by the Palestinians who fear the tents might collapse and are not waterproof. With the start of heavy rains this week, the camps have turned into huge mud fields. Thousands of refugees, many holed up in school buildings, are demanding more permanent housing to replace homes destroyed in Israel's summer invasion of Lebanon.

The winter has also made life uncomfortable for some 5,000 Palestinians captured by the Israelis during the summer fighting and imprisoned in a desolate, tented camp on a gassy bluff near the South Lebanese village of Ansar. Israeli soldiers had to put down a revolt early this week by prisoners protesting that they did not have enough blankets to keep warm.

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Ghali said "Egypt is in the process of improving its relations with Moscow in order to achieve balance in its relationship with the two superpowers."

U.S. congressman says

Mubarak committed to peace treaty

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — A U.S. congressman Thursday quoted President Hosni Mubarak as saying he remains committed to peace with Israel. Representative Lee Hamilton, Democrat from Indiana, who is leading an eight-member congressional delegation on a Middle East tour, spoke to reporters following a one-hour meeting with Mubarak.

"We were impressed by the president's positive attitude and his commitment to the peace process and determination to carry on with it," Hamilton said. He declined to disclose details of the conversation with Mubarak.

Hamilton, who mediated in the often tense 13 days of talks that produced a framework for peace between Egypt and Israel, said he would not blame Begin alone for the failure to achieve his hopes and dreams for the agreement.

Mubarak but said it left the group with a sense of confidence in his resolve to discharge his obligations under the 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir sharply criticized Egypt during a parliamentary debate Wednesday, alleging Egypt had not fully complied with its peace treaty with Israel. Responding to an opposition motion, Shamir accused the Egyptians of "conducting a campaign of vilification against Israel and the Jewish people," Israel radio reported.

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France to consider extradition requests

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — France, which has been criticized as providing a haven for terrorists, said it would be prepared to consider extradition demands for people who had committed violent crimes even if they were for political ends, from countries which respect fundamental freedoms and rights.

The countries were not named in the announcement Wednesday, but observers saw the measure was directed particularly at Western European terrorists such as those of the Basque ETA movement in Spain and Italy's Red Brigades who seek refuge in France.

The new move is an administrative decision which does not have to go before parliament. It comes only days after three alleged members of the violent ETA military organization, two of them claimed to be senior

Experts fail to probe toxic warfare areas

BANGKOK, Nov. 11 (AP) — A group of United Nations experts left here Wednesday for New York after having failed to make on-site surveys of Cambodian zones where chemical warfare is alleged to have occurred.

The team leader, Egyptian military doctor Essam Ezz, said in a pre-departure interview the setback would make it "difficult" to draw final conclusions on the allegations, "but not impossible."

"Of course it would have been better (to visit the Cambodian sites)," Maj. Gen. Ezz said, "but we have made every effort to have information and samples from inside brought across the border."

Gen. Ezz, head of Egypt's armed forces' scientific research branch, stressed investigators had checked some Cambodians who crossed the border to give blood samples after claiming to have been the victims of chemical attacks.

He said his seven-member international panel, which had been in Thailand for about two weeks meeting refugees and collecting data, would submit its report to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar within 10 days of their return.

A year ago a similar U.N. team headed by Gen. Ezz said it could neither verify nor refute charges by the United States and others that Communist forces had used poisonous chemicals against guerrillas in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

To establish the facts with certainty, the initial report said, would require "timely access to the areas of alleged use of chemical warfare agents" — that is, on-site probing in the three countries.

The probe was welcomed by Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge, part of the anti-Vietnamese coalition which is recognized by the U.N. But Khmer Rouge diplomats did not reply to the U.N. group's request for assurances on security and logistics during their proposed foray into the war-torn country, Gen. Ezz said.

Analysts were puzzled by the Khmer Rouge failure to do more to aid the investigation, which they had long sought. One well-informed Western diplomat suggested it was the result of faulty organization among the forces of ex-Premier Pol Pot, driven from Phnom Penh by Hanoi-led forces in January 1979.

Under the terms of the June alliance forming the tripartite Democratic Kampuchea the Khmer Rouge continue to monopolize diplomatic representation abroad.

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ABBA — THE FIRST TEN YEARS: The four members of ABBA, the Swedish pop group (from left) Benny, Anna, Frida and Björn, photographed at a London reception to launch their new 23-track album — a compilation of all their hit singles over the last 10 years.

Cocker-Warnes duet remains on top

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warnes kept their "Up Where We Belong" duet as high as it could go for the second week in a row — the No. 1 spot among best-selling single pop records in the United States. The big hit single is from the sound track of the big hit film *An Officer and a Gentleman*.

Olivia Newton-John moved up one notch to second place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart with "Heart Attack." The week's only newcomer to the top ten pop list was Neil Diamond's "Heartlight," up from 11th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, Charley Pride's "You're so Good When You're so Bad" was No. 1 on the *Cashbox* magazine chart.

The top ten pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Up Where We Belong — Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warnes
- (2) Heart Attack — Olivia Newton-John
- (3) Who Can it Be Now? — Men at Work
- (4) Truly — Lionel Richie
- (5) Jack and Diane — John Cougar
- (6) I keep Forgettin' — Michael McDonald
- (7) Somebody's Baby — Jackson Browne (asylum)
- (8) You can Do Magic — America
- (9) (10) Nobody — Sylvia
- (10) (11) Heartlight — Neil Diamond

The ten top country-western singles as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) You're so Good When You're so Bad — Charley Pride
- (2) Heartbreak — Ricky Skaggs
- (3) War is Hell — T.G. Sheppard
- (4) Break it to me gently — Juice Newton-John
- (5) Close Enough to Perfect — Alabama
- (6) Ever, Never Lovin' You — Ed Bruce
- (7) (11) We did but now you Don't — Conway Twitty
- (8) Love's Gonna Fall here Tonight — Reba McEntire
- (9) Step Back — Ronnie McDowell
- (10) (12) Operator, Long Distance Please — Barbara Mandrell

This week's top 10 as listed by *Melody maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

- (1) I Don't Wanna Dance — Eddy Grant
- (2) Mad World — Tears for Fears
- (3) (13) Heartbreaker — Dionna Warwick
- (4) (11) Do You Really Want to Hurt Me — Culture Club
- (5) (19) Healing — Marvin Gaye
- (6) (3) Starmaker — Kids From Fame
- (7) (9) Ooh la la La — Kool and the Gang
- (8) (10) I Wanna do it With You — Barry Manilow
- (9) (4) Annie, I'm not Your Daddy — Kid Creole
- (10) (18) Caroline (Live) — Status Quo

Trudeau trip renews French links

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AFP) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said here late Wednesday that his three-day visit to France had "renewed bonds of friendship" and underscored "a very great harmony of thought" on most international questions.

The only concrete result was the formation of a committee of French and Canadian business to promote a bigger volume of trade "more in conformity with the potentialities" of the two countries. Only one percent of their foreign trade is now with each other. French officials said whether trade increased now depended mainly on Canada. ... But Trudeau said at a press conference that good will of governments was not enough to boost commerce substantially. It depended on businessmen who "speak the language of the dollar and the franc," he stressed Wednesday after his second working session with French Premier Pierre Mauroy in two days.

The prime minister underscored that the two countries should "break their continental habits" and become more interested in each other. He noted that France had been preoccupied for more than a decade with building Europe, while Canadian businesses were striving to open up markets in Asia.

Trudeau called for a "French-speaking Commonwealth" Wednesday at the headquarters here of the Agency of Cultural and Technical Cooperation of French-Speaking

Countries. He explained that those countries, including Canada, should hold periodic multilateral consultations on all international problems.

Quebec province's representative in Paris was absent from the ceremony at the agency — possibly a sign of strained relations between Quebec and Ottawa.

Agreement has not yet been reached on having Canada install a French radar system at its civilian airports and buy French military helicopters. But discussions on the two projects were "progressing satisfactorily," informed sources said. Canada would like French assistance in developing the helicopter-manufacturing industry, the sources said. Canada is the world's second-biggest market for non-military helicopters.

Paris is still awaiting a favorable reply from Ottawa on supplying Canadian uranium for French power plants. Canada would like to have a ten percent share in building European A-320 airbuses, but has not said whether it would buy some of those airliners, as France wishes.

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For averting crisis

Banks set to lend top debtors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP) — International financiers have pieced together a string of multibillion dollar emergency loans for the Third World's three biggest debtors to avert a major global banking crisis.

Mexico and Argentina, two of the major borrowers in the Third World, have just won tentative approval for nearly \$6 billion in emergency loans from the government-sponsored International Monetary Fund.

Another major borrower, Brazil, is lining up more than \$1 billion in short-term credits.

The list of developing nations falling into financial straits is growing rapidly because of a prolonged worldwide recession that has depressed demand and prices for oil, gold and other commodities these nations count on for their foreign earnings. As a result, their revenues from exports are failing to keep up with their costs for imports and meeting prior debts.

South Africa, for example, received last week a \$1.07 billion loan from the 146-nation IMF to help it meet its debt that stems from falling prices for gold, its major export.

The prospect of defaults has sent a nervous chill throughout the world's private banking community, which has hundreds of billions of dollars worth of loans outstanding in Third

World.

Mexico, Argentina and Brazil alone owe an estimated \$200 billion to foreign lenders, mostly private banks in the United States and other industrial countries. According to most counts, which are imprecise, Mexico owes \$81 billion, Brazil owes between \$60 billion and \$87 billion, and Argentina owes about \$37 billion and \$40 billion.

Financial sources said Wednesday that the IMF tentatively approved a \$3.8 billion loan to Mexico and about \$2.1 billion in credit for Argentina to help the two nations meet their foreign debts. In return for the aid, both countries will be forced to take stern belt-tightening steps at home, according to the

W. Europe attracts bankers

LONDON, Nov. 11 (R) — Political stability and economic maturity will help Western Europe retain its attraction to bank lenders amid debt problems elsewhere, bankers and economists contacted by Reuters said. But terms will continue to harden, particularly in southern European countries.

The sources said that while some European countries could encounter liquidity problems by running persistent current account deficits, there is little prospect of a major solvency crisis.

One U.K. bank economist said some southern European countries have very grave problems at the moment, but because of the problems in South America, people are perhaps looking at them in a more favorable light. But he did not believe any of them faced borrowing and debt servicing problems in the near future.

An economist with a U.S. bank agreed, and noted there is no evidence that any of the European countries is considering approaching the International Monetary Fund for a standby credit facility.

The U.S. bank economist said banks are running out of good countries to lend to. While not exactly falling over themselves they are still quite happy to lend to European nations, he said, adding that it was only a matter of price.

Europe's debt burden, while large, is man-

ageable, bankers agree. European countries owed \$625 billion to foreign banks by the first quarter of this year, or some 40 percent of the banks' foreign lending, according to figures compiled by the Bank for International Settlements.

This was matched by \$689 billion in deposits, making Europe a net creditor in the international banking system.

One reason European nations have retained foreign banking support is the political integration and stability associated with Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and European Common Market membership, bankers said. They noted Turkey has benefited from OECD aid and debt reschedulings.

Another advantage for most European countries is their developed industrial economies, although here northern nations outpace their southern neighbors.

Inherently, the European economies are flexible, said the U.S. bank economist. While this is less true for countries such as Greece, Portugal and Spain, it is not anywhere near the lack of flexibility of say, Brazil, he added.

This flexibility, evidenced following oil price rises in the 1970s, would allow the countries to adjust to bank financing problems more easily than could developing nations, bankers said.

Europe's debt burden, while large, is man-

U.S. to urge easing investment terms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP) — The American government will try later this month to get other countries to take a first step toward easing rules that many of them impose on foreign investors, U.S. trade officials said.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, said the rules being targeted are those known as "trade-related performance requirements."

A recent example: Taiwan has insisted that an American chewing gum company established there ship out of the island at least 35 percent of what it produces. Such a requirement enables Taiwan to get its hands on more foreign currency, and it helps protect the

local market for local chewing gum producers. But there is strong opposition, even to looking into the problem, from poor countries which have made considerable progress in developing their own industries, especially Brazil, Mexico and India. They want to protect those industries from foreign competition on their own soil.

One U.S. official called the opposition short-sighted and said "they aren't encouraging a viable industry that way." He called performance requirements a device to protect industries that are not competitive, complaining that the countries imposing them are suffering from "delayed adjustment."

Another frequent performance requirement is the insistence by a country that a foreign investor buy a fixed proportion of its parts and supplies locally. Britain, for example, has been insisting on such a requirement if the Japanese Nissan Motor Company is to be allowed to manufacture autos in Wales.

Rep. Richard L. Oettinger, Democrat-New York, has introduced a bill that would require foreign investors in the United States to buy fixed quantities of their supplies here. The Oettinger bill, however, does not seek to regulate the exports of a foreign investor, as Taiwan and some other countries do. The official made it clear that the Reagan administration strongly opposes the Oettinger bill, which would be an embarrassment in its efforts to get other countries to eliminate such practices.

London industry executives expressed surprise that Indonesia would cut prices ahead of the OPEC ministerial conference in Lagos on Dec. 9. One commented that an Indonesian price cut would give others an excuse to trim government selling prices. Several producers are already discounting on OPEC-mandated prices.

Airlines to fight ticket racket

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (R) — The world's main airlines, winding up a gloomy annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), decided to increase their efforts to combat a growing black market in tickets.

The recession-hit carriers, who are expected to lose more than \$2 billion this year, decided to make airline presidents personally responsible for ensuring that their companies did not cut ticket prices below agreed IATA levels.

They also decided that airlines in big cities should coordinate their efforts to stamp out discounting by next March and report progress to a special meeting next July. IATA says discounting costs the airlines \$1 billion a year.

Most of IATA's 122 member airlines, hit by the recession, inflation, rising fuel costs and a persistent surplus of seats on main routes, quietly slash up to 70 percent off

Jewish bid to know Arab capital in U.S.

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — The American Jewish Congress will appeal a federal court ruling that allows the U.S. Treasury Department to withhold information about the value of holdings by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates in this country.

A federal district court judge ruled in late October that the Treasury Department has a right to withhold investment information for specific countries. The American Jewish Congress had filed suit after treasury officials refused the group's request for data on Arab investments here. The appeal is expected to be heard next spring.

OPEC investments are reported as a group, while those of other countries are disclosed individually.

Arab trade officials and U.S. Commerce Department officials said more detailed disclosure would encourage Arabs to invest in the United States.

Middle East oil exporters invested about \$560 billion in the United States banks and industry in 1980, according to the Treasury Department.

Most of that was through purchase of U.S. treasury bills and small stock investments.

U.S. warns Japan on trade curbs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (R) — Japan's failure to give U.S. goods greater market access could force the Reagan administration to take retaliatory action, a senior U.S. trade official has said.

Japan has not fulfilled earlier promises to lower import barriers and trade relations between the two countries are sliding toward confrontation, deputy U.S. Trade Representative David MacDonnell told a press conference.

Asked if the United States might respond in kind to Japanese trade restraints, MacDonnell said: "I cannot rule it out." He singled out Japanese car imports as a possible first target.

"The government of Japan is in a race against time," he said. It should speed up its trade liberalization efforts if it wanted to keep a free trade environment. "The constituency for free trade in this country (the United States) has almost totally eroded," he added.

The United States might press Japan to reduce the number of Japanese cars imports allowed under a quota agreement that expires April 1, he said.

Indonesia said cutting oil prices

LONDON, Nov. 11 (R) — Oil industry sources said they understood Indonesia is advising customers it is cutting prices most if not all crude grades from Thursday but this could not immediately be officially confirmed from Jakarta.

The sources said they understood the cuts ranged from around 50 cents a barrel to \$1.50 a barrel.

London industry executives expressed surprise that Indonesia would cut prices ahead of the OPEC ministerial conference in Lagos on Dec. 9. One commented that an Indonesian price cut would give others an excuse to trim government selling prices. Several producers are already discounting on OPEC-mandated prices.

Airlines to fight ticket racket

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (R) — The world's main airlines, winding up a gloomy annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), decided to increase their efforts to combat a growing black market in tickets.

The airlines denounce the practice but indulge in it to keep from being forced off their routes by charters and other discounting scheduled airlines, they added. Confusion reigned during the vote since IATA's current president, Swissair board Chairman Armin Baltesweiler, put only the weaker of two crackdown proposals to a formal vote.

This proposal, presented by the Dutch airline KLM, called on airline presidents to ensure their companies stuck to set IATA fares and to meet other carriers in their areas to urge all airlines to comply with them. Air France Chairman Pierre Giraudet said after the motion had been carried: "This is meaningless as a resolution."

A motion by British Caledonian, one of Europe's few private scheduled airlines, would have expressly condemned discounting and formulated effective sanctions to be imposed on any airlines doing it.

Latin American hopes on farm front wither

BOGOTA, Nov. 11 (ONS) — When the Spanish Conquistadores gripped by the gold fever of the Eldorado legend, first arrived in the vast region now called Latin America, they were at first blind to the real goldmine all around them: a rich and fertile soil where seemingly everything could grow.

They did, of course, eventually recognize the region's enormous agricultural wealth, but, whatever else they brought to the new world they had nothing to teach — and a great deal to learn from — the indigenous peoples they had conquered about harvesting that wealth.

The Incas, the Mayas, and the Aztecs were far superior farmers. Indeed, they had for their time among the most sophisticated and efficient agricultural systems anywhere in the world.

Latin America is still as rich in agricultural terms as it was then. So why, even in such countries of truly fantastic agricultural wealth like Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, are large parts of the population suffering from malnutrition — some even literally starving? That tragic situation, according to a United Nations report just published, is nowhere near solution.

The region's hungry masses are likely to get hungrier and more numerous in the next twenty years. The reason is not the region's high birthrate, which in fact has sharply declined over the last decade.

It is that agriculture has been grossly mismanaged ever since the Spanish conquest. The Spanish swept away the efficient communal farming systems of the Indian civilizations and introduced feudal systems which first exploited Indian labor, and later enriched a landowning class of pure Spanish blood.

Recent revelations of how during the Falklands conflict Argentine army officers, predominantly from the Buenos Aires upper class of pure European stock, dined on steaks in Port Stanley while conscripts, from the poorer classes and invariably of Indian, or mixed blood, were living on near-starvation rations on the front lines, provide a vivid picture of that system of cynical exploitation in the twentieth century.

Today vast areas of the richest agricultural land in Colombia is devoted to the cultivation of marijuana. In Bolivia and Peru the plant from which cocaine is processed is being grown on a large scale.

Yen stays firm against dollar

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — The dollar rose on the New York bourses Wednesday night after the European falls of the same day. On Thursday however, the dollar tested mixed fortunes in Europe with the Japanese yen holding its ground against the American currency and trading at 268.50 levels. The market's feelings are still positive toward the Japanese yen and this is based on the expectation that the Japanese economy will outperform the other European economies.

The dollars rise in New York on Wednesday night was mainly due to a larger than unexpected rise in the Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/2 percent opening levels. This rise in the "Fed" lending rate caused investors to switch around and buy dollars but the market was generally weak and directionless and seemed to be changing to any rumors or counter rumors.

The sudden death of President Brezhnev of the USSR did not surprisingly affect the exchanges Thursday, and neither was the bullion market much affected.

Gold and silver prices had an erratic day Thursday, falling to \$403-\$404 an ounce after trading at \$410 to \$412 Wednesday. The outlook is still uncertain but dealers are expressing cautious optimism that prices will remain above the \$400 level for some time to come.

House approves Tory plan

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Britain's Conservative government mustered a comfortable majority of 41 in the House of Commons to defeat a Laborite opposition attack on its legislative program for the next 12 months.

The vote was 313 to 272, after Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe said the nation's economy is set for "modest recovery" next year. In a second vote, the program was approved by 310 to 268, a government majority of 42.

Howe spoke in the final day's debate on the

queen's speech of Nov. 3, the traditional way in which the government outlines its plans for a new parliamentary session with a speech it prepares for the monarch to read in the House of Lords.

Howe, in charge of the country's finances, announced Monday modest reliefs in the social security contributions industry has to pay for its employees and held out the prospect of bigger cuts in his annual budget statement next spring. The cuts would encourage voter support in the general election Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to call later in 1983.

The Conservatives are buffeted by record

unemployment of nearly 3.3 million, 13.8

percent of the workforce, but uplifted by victory in the 74-day campaign to recover the Falkland Islands from Argentina. Inflation is

BRIEFS

CARACAS, (R) — Petroleos de Venezuela expects to produce around 2.1 million barrels per day (bpd) in 1983 as aging 1.9 million this year, PDVSA President Rafael Alfonso Rovardo said. Alfonso's comments were made at the API meeting in Houston this week and released by PDVSA in Caracas.

OTTAWA, (R) — Further declines in Canadian interest rates depend very much on new falls in U.S. rates, Canadian Finance Minister Marc Lalonde said. Bank rate was cut to 10.84 percent Wednesday from 11.2 percent last week, and triggered cuts of 1/4 point to 13 percent in the prime rate by most Canadian banks.

ZURICH, (R) — A Yugoslav request for a \$500 million credit is under active consideration by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). BIS president Fritz Leutwiler told Reuters. He was asked to comment on press reports that the Yugoslav credit request might be blocked.

LONDON, (AFP) — Consumption of all types of fibers by the British wool textile industry fell by two percent over the first eight months of the year compared with 12 months earlier, following revised estimates for 1981 figures, the Confederation of British Wool Textiles has announced.

JAKARTA, (R) — Managing director of the Bank of Indonesia, J.E. Ismail, left here on a mission to secure \$290 million general-purpose commercial credit, informed sources said. The government has borrowed \$960 million since the fiscal year began in April, and believes this must be raised to 1.25 billion before the financial year ends.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Thursday	Cash	Transfer
Bahrain Dinar	9.10	9.125	
Bangladesh Taka	14.00		
Belgian Franc (1,000)	68.55		
Canadian Dollar	283.00		
Danish Krone (100)	133.00	132.77	
Dutch Guilder (100)	122.30	122.10	
Egyptian Pound	3.35	3.40	
Egyptian Dirhem (100)	92.25	92.70	
French Franc (100)	47.30	47.20	
German Mark (100)	147.50	147.25	
Indian Rupee (100)	35.16		
Iraqi Dinar	6.25		
Italian Lira (10,000)	23.35	23.20	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	12.85		
Jordanian Dinar	9.44	9.41	
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.75	11.75	
Liberian Lira (100)	82.50	82.50	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	51.75	51.75	
Pakistani Rupee (100)	29.25	29.00	
Philippines Peso (100)	18.00		

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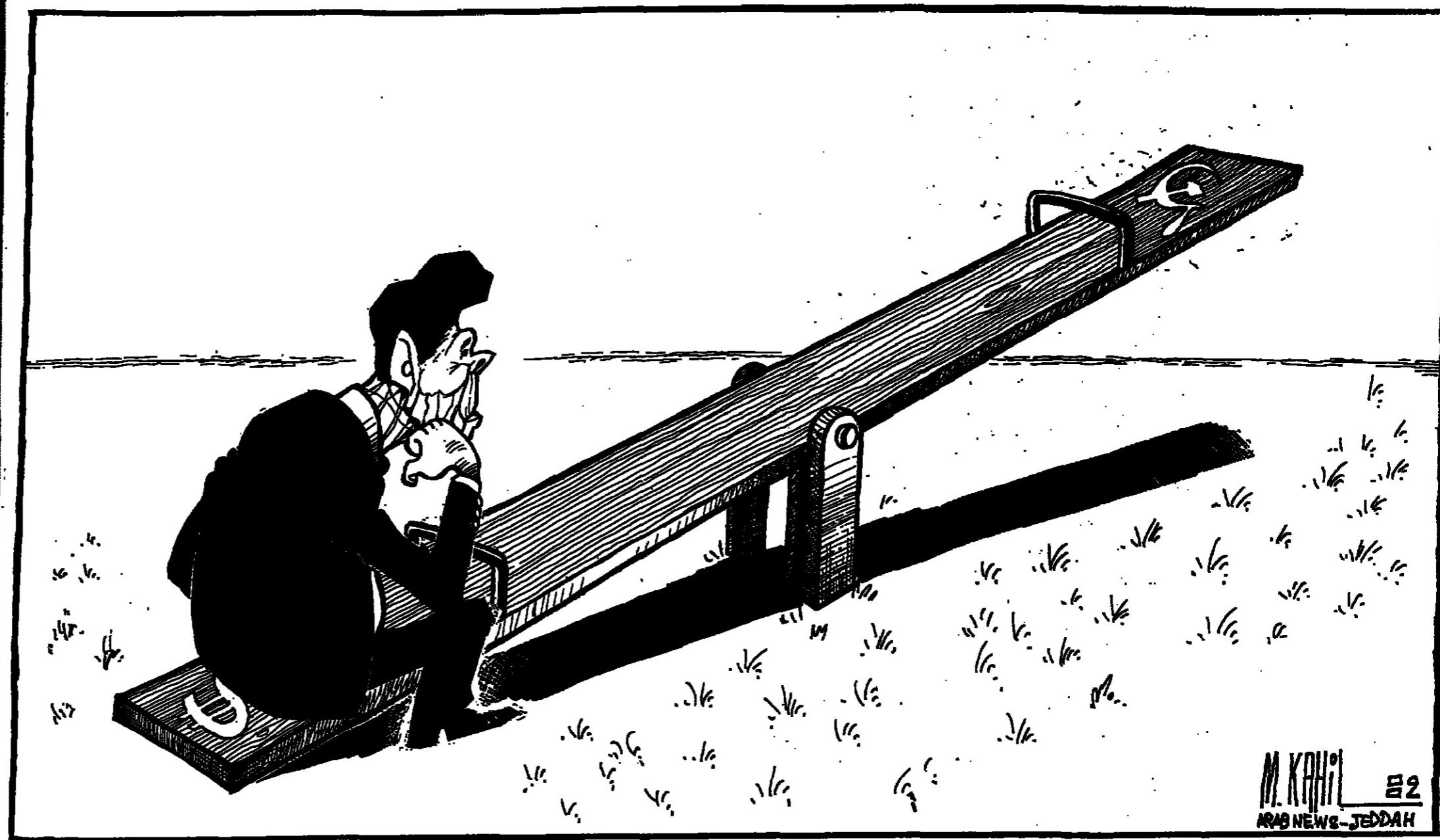
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E2
ARAB NEWS-JEDDAH

Brezhnev: faceless bureaucrat who achieved N-parity with U.S.

MOSCOW — Leonid I. Brezhnev was an all-but-faceless bureaucrat from the Ukraine who rose to rule the Kremlin for 18 years, leading the Soviet Union down a path of shaky detente with the United States and engineering Moscow's rise to nuclear parity with Washington.

The burly Brezhnev rose to power out of the triumvirate of leaders that succeeded Nikita S. Krushchev 18 years ago. He was the most conservative of the Soviet leaders who preceded him. After the fiery Lenin, ruthless Stalin and visionary Krushchev, he often presented the picture of a faceless bureaucrat, stiffly reading his speeches and laboriously consulting colleagues on major decisions. But in his years as head of the Soviet Communist Party, Brezhnev also did more than any of his predecessors to consolidate the Soviet Union as a major world power and bring it to nuclear parity with the United States. He kept a firm grip on his administration by insisting that colleagues join in decision-making and share the blame for ideas that went wrong.

He chose modest, controlled economic growth for the country instead of Krushchev's wildly ambitious schemes; preferred coexistence and detente to Lenin's revolutionary fervor; and replaced Stalin's aggressive expansionism with a careful probing for international gains.

Brezhnev was said to have considered as his major accomplishments the signing with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in June, 1979, of the strategic arms agreement (SALT II); the adoption of a new "Brezhnev" constitution for the Soviet Union in 1977, and his moves toward international detente. However, detente suffered a sharp setback in late 1979 when the Kremlin dispatched the first of some 85,000 troops to neighboring Afghanistan in an effort to quell Muslim resistance to that country's Marxist regime. Following the intervention, the U.S. Senate refused to even consider the SALT II treaty, and Ronald Reagan who succeeded Carter in the 1980 presidential election, said it had to be renegotiated.

Clearly ill at ease in formal speeches and ceremonies, the 200-pound (90 kilos) Brezhnev could be warm and confident with small groups ranging from factory workers to foreign statesmen. But before the Soviet public, his sobriety and reserve dovetailed into such personal secretiveness that most Soviet citizens had no idea even how many children their leader had.

Brezhnev was sometimes less formal on foreign trips, when his wife, Viktoriya, was also most frequently seen in public. To foreigners, he even revealed a few personal hobbies and interests: Fast cars, hunting and new electronic gadgets. Within the Soviet Union, he sought major personal attention only after 1976 when his 70th birthday was marked by officially orchestrated national celebrations. He was made national president in addition to party leader, promoted to the military rank of marshal of the Soviet Union, had a bronze bust erected in his home town and instituted the new constitution with his personal ideologic stamp.

In the fall of 1979, Soviet television gave heavy coverage to a sentimental journey by Brezhnev to his birthplace in the Ukrainian city of Dneprozerzhinsk.

That October, the 15th anniversary of Brezhnev's ascent to power over Krushchev, was marked by heavy television coverage of Brezhnev's career, including a new documentary series in which his old friends reminisced about the high quality of his leadership. The moves were designed to project Brezhnev to his own people as a lovable public leader, rather than as an object of personal curiosity. To Western observers, Brezhnev was a consummate politician — an acrobat in the risky arena of Kremlin politics where one wrong step can spell a fall from power.

But Brezhnev had carefully kept in touch with the anti-Krushchev opposition. When Krushchev was ousted from power just six months after the birthday party, it was Brezhnev who successfully emerged as the new leader of the Communist Party. Brezhnev kept that job permanently and made it his base of power. Only in June, 1977, did he add the job of president of the Soviet Union, which he took away from Nikolai Podgorny. Podgorny and the late Premier Alexei Kosygin had ruled with Brezhnev as a triumvirate following Krushchev's ouster, but after 1971, Brezhnev clearly became the first among equals. Kosygin's resignation because of poor health in October, 1980, provided Brezhnev a chance to consolidate his power even further, and the general secretary seized it by announcing that Nikolai Tienov, one of his longtime allies, would become the new premier.

In international affairs, Brezhnev was a founder of detente — along with U.S. President Richard Nixon, President Charles de Gaulle of France and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany. One cornerstone of detente, as all participants saw it, was an attempt to have true peaceful coexistence and to limit the arms race. But in its early days, the Reagan administration made clear its belief that the

West's NATO forces had combined its rhetorical support for detente with a massive arms buildup, endangering the United States. While preaching arms control, Brezhnev built up Soviet armed forces to rough nuclear parity — some Americans said superiority — and possibly conventional superiority over the West's NATO forces.

In 1968, Soviet and other East bloc troops entered Czechoslovakia to put down the liberal government of Alexander Dubcek. From that incident, the so-called "Brezhnev Doctrine" emerged — the principle that Socialist countries can intervene in each other's affairs if events in one country threaten the security of others. The labor unrest that broke out in Poland in the summer of 1980 and the reforms that followed posed yet another serious test for the Kremlin — and for the "Brezhnev Doctrine" too.

There were problems in Asia as well. Brezhnev continued Krushchev's ideological battle with China. The Kremlin had hoped following Mao Tse-tung's death in 1976 that the two Communist giants would become close allies again. While strains persisted, the Soviets and Chinese began tentative talks this fall aimed at bridging their differences under Krushchev.

In World War II, Brezhnev served as a political officer. He rose to major general by 1943 and later became a lieutenant general. Krushchev, also a lieutenant general, did similar political work. On Victory Day in 1945, Brezhnev led his troops in the massive Red Square parade in Moscow and became party secretary in the Ukraine and Moldavia, catching Stalin's eye and becoming in 1952 an alternate member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo.

His career suffered a slowdown after Stalin's death in 1953, but Krushchev brought him into the political arena in 1954, assigning him as chief of the new "virgin land" reclamation program in Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia. Brezhnev, helped by good weather, brought two bumper harvests. He was rewarded with full membership in the Politburo in 1957. In 1960 Krushchev gave him the largely ceremonial post of national president, hoping this would satisfy Brezhnev's political ambition. On July 15, 1964 Brezhnev resigned, but he reclaimed it in 1977 and took on the key job of party secretary for personnel matters.

Brezhnev's family avoided the limelight, except for the distribution of some official pictures of his wife, Viktoriya, in connection with her 70th birthday in 1977. Mrs. Brezhnev was said to have met her husband when they were both studying at the Dneprzerzhinsk Metallurgical Institute. Their son, Yuri, became a first deputy minister of foreign trade. Their daughter, Galina, who occasionally drove her father's Mercedes and Maserati sports cars through Moscow, got a job at the USA Institute in the Soviet capital. There were reports that the Brezhnev's had another son as well, Mikhail, trained as a journalist. (AP)

Evren's landslide victory stuns Turks

By Hugh Carnegie

ANKARA —

After surprising themselves by giving their military rulers overwhelming support in a national referendum last Sunday, Turks are now wondering why the result was so conclusive and what implications it holds for the future. The referendum was held to seek public approval for a new constitution under which the generals who seized power two years ago, would restore elected government within 18 months.

Key clauses in the constitution provided for the referendum as an opinion poll on a rule of Evren and his four colleagues on the National Security Council. This was recognized by Evren who, on a 12-day, nationwide campaign before the vote, hammered home his message that a "no" vote would amount to backing a return to pre-coup violence when up to 25 Turks were being killed daily in political shootings and bombings. The message apparently struck home.

Political analysts, government officials, diplomats and army officers alike are unanimous in agreeing that the frightening pre-coup political quagmire was still fresh in voters' minds. Their resounding "yes" vote seemed to say that, under no circumstances, did they want to return to the recent past.

Another factor seems to have been the popularity of Evren and his regime who, prior to Sunday, were widely thought to have lost some of their initial public support. "People clearly misread their popularity," said one diplomat.

In the meantime, the main topic of discussion in all walks of life is why Evren received such a thumping endorsement of his constitutional plan. Part of the answer almost certainly lies in the fact that the generals banned campaigning for a "no" vote in the referendum, along with criticism of most of the controversial clauses in the constitution.

One former government minister, now banned for five years from playing any leading role in politi-

cies, said this meant people like himself opposed to the constitution found it virtually impossible to reach voters with their objections to the proposed system of government and legal structures.

Arguments that the president, who will appoint the prime minister and most key government posts, was being given too much power in relation to parliament and that times set down on personal liberties and political activity were undesirable were steamrolled by the generals, the former minister said.

Instead, the country's 20 million voters regarded the referendum as an opinion poll on a rule of Evren and his four colleagues on the National Security Council. This was recognized by Evren who, on a 12-day, nationwide campaign before the vote, hammered home his message that a "no" vote would amount to backing a return to pre-coup violence when up to 25 Turks were being killed daily in political shootings and bombings. The message apparently struck home.

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Today is Friday, Nov. 12th, the 316th day of 1982. There are 49 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1554 — Britain's Parliament re-establishes Roman Catholicism.

1812 — Napoleon Bonaparte's army reaches Russian city of Smolensk in retreat from Moscow.

1927 — Leon Trotsky expelled from Communist Party in the Soviet Union, and Joseph Stalin becomes undisputed ruler.

*The beneficiaries of zakah — 6***Those burdened with debt**

The second class of the second group of the beneficiaries of *zakah* are those who are burdened with debt. It is self-evident that these people are given *zakah* money for a specific purpose, namely, to pay off their debts. We can divide this class of beneficiary into two groups. The first are those who have incurred debts for their own benefit, such as meeting their own expenses, buying clothes, treating an illness, getting married, building or buying a house or furniture, or accidentally damaging somebody else's property. People who have lost their belongings in a natural disaster, such as a flood or an earthquake and have been forced to borrow money in order to meet their expenses also belong to this class.

This *zakah* is, in effect, a kind of social security which caters for the victims of disasters and provides for the Muslims a more comprehensive and far-reaching insurance than what prevails in many Western countries nowadays. Insurance, as it is known in the West, provides security only to those who have taken special cover against certain risks. The compensation paid is relative to the terms of the individual policy and not to the actual loss or the needs arising from that loss. What distinguishes this Islamic insurance is that no premiums are paid in advance in order to buy this cover. Everyone who is affected by a natural disaster is paid according to his need and to the loss he or she has incurred.

This subdivision of debtors are paid what is enough to settle their debts on certain conditions:

They have, first, to be in need of help in order to settle their debts. Those who can pay their debts themselves are not helped. If a person can part of his debts he is paid only the balance. If a person can settle his debt after working for some time he is also helped to settle immediately. When we say that the debtor must be in need of help this does not mean that he should be absolutely penniless. Scholars have pointed out that the ownership of a home, clothes, reasonable furniture and other necessary equipment and transport are not considered when assessing the need of a debtor to be helped. Again if a person in debt has money which he invests in order to support himself and his family, and if he pays off his debt out of that money the return on his investment would not satisfy his needs, he is given such help as to keep the return on his income enough for himself and his family and to settle his debt.

The second condition is that his debt must have not been incurred in the pursuit of something forbidden such as drinking, adultery, gambling or the like. Similarly it must not have been incurred in extravagant spending, well beyond one's means, even if the loan has been spent for something permissible. For, to borrow in order to live luxuriously, and causing oneself to be in a state of insolvency is again forbidden. It is needless to say, that to give *zakah* money for the settlement of a debt incurred in disobeying Allah is to aid such disobedience. It also induces others to disobey Him. Should the one who has incurred such a debt in the disobedience of Allah relent and mend his ways then he may benefit from *zakah*. Some scholars, however, stipulate that time should be allowed before helping him in order to make sure that his return to Allah is genuine.

The amount a debtor is given from *zakah* money is simply the amount of his debt. If he is paid and does not use the money for the settlement of his debt then he is asked to refund it especially if the debt has been settled by some other means.

The attitude of Islam toward those who are burdened with debt is, indeed, admirable. Islam teaches us that we should live within our means so that we are not forced to borrow from others. If, however, we incur a debt we should resolve to pay it back as soon as possible. The Prophet teaches us: He who takes

EVENTS OF ISLAMIC HISTORY

The year 04 A.H. began Thursday, June 13, 625 A.D.

— The year was termed Tarfa or Unity during the time of Holy Prophet.

— Amir bin Tufail invited 70 Muslims for teaching Islam and treacherously killed them at Beir Mauna.

— Adai and Qara tribes invited 10 Muslims for Islamic education and treacherously killed seven of them at Rajie between Asfar and Makkah. Two, Khubab and Zaid, were sold alive to the pagans who publicly tortured them and killed them in

Makkah.

— Treachery of Banu Nadir and their expulsion from Madina to Khasbar.

— Hossain, second son to Ali by Fatima, born on 5th Shaban.

— Zainab bin Khuzaima, wife of Holy Prophet, died at the age of 30.

— Abu Salma, cousin of Holy Prophet, died.

— Also died at 6 Abdullah, minor son of Uthman bin Affan from Ruqayya who died earlier in 02 AH.

— A. T. Hijazi

Food hoarding

Q. Hoarding food for more than 40 days for business purposes is forbidden in Islam. Does this prohibition apply only to wheat and rice or does it include other foodstuff such as sugar, milk, condiments, and vegetables?

M.Q. Ahmad
P.O. Box 4028
Riyadh

A. Storing food for long periods is not forbidden provided that the purpose of such storage is not to cause a shortage of any commodity in order to force prices upward. If a businessman buys grains or condiments or other foodstuffs at the beginning of the season when their availability is assured and prices are down, and stores such quantities as he has bought for any period, not necessarily 40 days, then sells what he has purchased at a higher price his action is perfectly lawful provided that the commodities in question remain throughout that period available in the market and the supply of any such item is at least equivalent to the demand on it. If the supply falls short then storage, or hoarding, becomes prohibited.

The criterion here is not the length of time for which any particular commodity is stored but the availability in the market and the assurance that the supply meets the demand. Once withholding any commodity becomes the main reason for forcing the prices upward then it becomes forbidden. This applies to all foodstuff not merely wheat and rice. The Prophet tells us that the businessman who brings food into the market will be helped by Allah to get good profit while he who monopolizes any commodity will have no blessings from Allah in his business.

Zakah in a non-Muslim country

Q. I have read with interest Adil Salahi's illuminating writings on "Why zakah is a duty". In the issue of *Arab News* of Friday, Sept. 10, 1982, he says "a Muslim ruler may impose a fine of up to one half of the property of anyone who refuses to pay zakah."

Coming from a majority non-Muslim country, there is one matter on which I wish to be informed. Could a Muslim minister in a totally non-Muslim cabinet legislate for the collection of *zakah* from Muslims through that government's department of inland revenue? Is it Islamic to adopt such a measure? If not, what remedy lies for Muslims who dutifully distribute *zakah* and fear that a political leader would squander it for his personal popularity?

Your fair comment would be welcome by one million Muslims in my country.

M.C.A. Hassan,
Marine & Transportation Services
(Sandi) Ltd.
P.O. Box 5809
Jeddah

A. To start with there is an essential difference between *zakah* and tax. Taxes are imposed by governments in order to finance projects which are taken presumably for the benefit of the society as a whole. Salaries of government employees are also paid out of taxes. Each government imposes its own taxes according to its philosophy and its priorities. It spends such taxes for the benefit of the whole population which may include, in any particular country, followers of a number of different religions as well as agnostics and atheists.

Zakah, on the other hand, is a duty imposed by Allah. The Qur'anic verse which

arab news Features**Islam in perspective****What the Qur'an teaches**

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent.

Among His signs is that the heavens and the earth stand firm by His command. Then, when He will call you forth from the earth with a single call you will all emerge. To Him belongs whosoever is in the heavens and in the earth. All are devoutly obedient to Him. He it who originates creation, and then brings it forth anew; and most easy is this for Him, since His is the essence of all that is most sublime in the heavens and on earth. He is the Mighty, the Wise. He sets for you a parable drawn from your own life: Have you, among your slaves, partners in that which We have provided for you so that you and they have equal shares in it, and you fear them as you fear one another? Thus do We expound the signs to people who use their reason. The wrongdoers follow but their own desires, without having any knowledge. Then who could guide those whom Allah has let go astray? They will have none to succor them. So, set your face toward the faith, turning away from all else, following the natural disposition Allah has instilled into man. There is no altering of Allah's creation. This is surely the right religion; but most people do not know it.

(*The Byzantines, Ar-Room: 30; 27-30*)

Commentary

by Adil Salahi

Harmony with man's nature

These verses complete the passage which we have been discussing over the last two weeks. The first verse emphasizes that the system by which the heavens and the earth stand firm, and continue with their movements, without collision between the stars or planets is simply devised by Allah and operates by His will. All creatures obey His commands. No one can claim that He or anyone else controls the heavens and the earth. No person endowed with any measure of intelligence can claim that all this happens without someone to control it. It is, then, one of Allah's signs that the heavens and the earth stand firm by Allah's command, and that they have equal shares in it?

They do not allow their slaves to share with them any part of their wealth, let alone be their equal partners. "And you fear them as you fear one another?" That is, they will have them to consider them as free equal partners and fear that they may usurp some of their own shares, and fear that they themselves might encroach on their rights because they are equal. The Qur'an's verse here seems to ask whether anything of this sort occurs in their own society regarding their own possessions? If it does not, then how can they accept that it should happen to Allah when He is most sublime? It is a parable which sets the issue in simple, clear logic which is easy to understand: Thus do we expound the signs to people who use their reason.

When the contradiction in their claims is thus made apparent the true reason for this contradiction is given. It is following one's own desires and turning away from reason and logic: The wrongdoers follow but their own desires, without having any knowledge. Then who could guide those whom Allah has let go astray? They will have none to succor them as a result of their following their own desires? They will have none to succor them or help them avoid their inevitably very bad end.

At this point the *sura* addresses the Prophet instructing him to follow with diligence the faith acceptable to Allah which is based on the natural disposition Allah has instilled into man. So, set your face toward the faith, turning away from all else, following the natural disposition Allah has instilled into man. There is no altering of Allah's creation. This is surely the right religion; but most people do not know it.

This instruction to adhere to the right faith comes at the appropriate moment after having taken inspiration from the universe with its marvelous scenes and from the depth of the human soul and its natural disposition. The instruction is given at the moment when the hearts of the people following their natural disposition are ready to receive it while those who have gone astray are left without argument by which they may defend their actions and methods. They are simply left defenseless. This is the sort of overpowering argument which the Qur'an presents making any opposing argument sound hollow and trivial.

Our Dialogue

of all the *zakah* officers, that surplus could not be utilized to finance an industrial or an agricultural project.

Furthermore, only a Muslim ruler can have a claim to administer *zakah*. A government which is largely composed of non-Muslims is not qualified to do so. After all, how can such a government administer a fundamental part of a religion in which it has no belief? To put a Muslim minister in charge of the administration of *zakah* is highly inadequate. A minister does not have total power. The department of *zakah* must have full authority over its collection and distribution. Islam leaves a considerable margin for the ruler to exercise his discretion. In the example you give, who would have the right to exercise such discretion? If we say that the whole cabinet will exercise it then we are asking an authority which is basically non-Muslim to exercise its non-Islamic discretion in a purely Islamic matter. This is a situation which is unfair both to that government and to the Muslims of the country. It may be that the government would like to have such an authority but that desire cannot be motivated by its enthusiasm for the implementation of Islam.

We must not forget also that *zakah* is part of our Islamic worship. No religion, no matter how primitive or civilized, would assign the exercise of part of its worship to people who follow a different faith.

Considering all this, it is easy to conclude that a department of inland revenue can have no say in the collection or distribution of *zakah*. Indeed *zakah* must have its own department with an independent budget in any Islamic state. This is to say that it should not be mixed with other sources of revenue. It is possible to claim that a portion of other sources of revenue should be allocated to help the department of *zakah* but the reverse cannot be done. We can, for example, ask the government of any Muslim country to contribute toward the salaries of *zakah* officers where their share of *zakah* money is not sufficient to pay all their salaries. But if there is a surplus in that share, after paying the salaries

diplomatic

Life of the Prophet - 84**A new wave of skirmishes**

It is not in the nature of things that a major power in any region would accept a setback easily, without doing something to restore its pride. The pressures, internal and external, in such cases are enormous. Everybody would be clamoring for some sort of revenge, especially if the enemy which has inflicted the setback is, by normal standards, weaker than the side suffering the setback.

This is exactly the situation that obtained in Arabia after the defeat of Quraish at Badr. Although the Arabian tribes enjoyed full independence with each of them conducting its own affairs, and making its own alliances and fighting its own wars Quraish was, without question, the major tribe to which all other tribes looked up for leadership and guidance. The idea of revenge was, therefore, present in everybody's mind in Makkah, where Quraish resided, although nothing definite was proposed or considered. The nature of the Arabian society at the time made the idea of revenge not merely desirable but dearly cherished. It was a society where tribal wars broke out every other day and revenge for a defeat, or indeed for one person's death, came very high on any tribe's list of priorities. Hence, everyone in Arabia felt that Quraish must do something to wipe off the humility of its defeat at Badr.

Al-Awsad ibn Al-Mutalib advised him to leave the coastal route and to take the route leading to Iraq, through Najd, for that was an area not frequented by Muhammad's followers. He also advised Sufyan to employ Furat ibn Hayyan as a guide.

Thus a caravan was equipped with all the normal exports of Quraish and Sufyan went at the head of the caravan toward Iraq.

The Prophet, however, had his informants looking in all directions. He soon learnt of the caravan and its route. He sent a force of 100 men of the Muhajireen and the Ansar led by Zaid ibn Harithah to intercept the caravan. They came into contact with it at a spring called Qardah in Najd. When Zaid and his men came out of a sudden surrounding the caravan, all its men fled with the exception of the guide who was taken prisoner and was soon to embrace Islam. The Muslims also gained the caravan which was worth 100,000 dirhams, a considerable amount by the standards of the time. The Prophet distributed the booty among his companions.

Thus the economic siege imposed by the Prophet and his companions on Quraish was now biting hard. There was no question that Quraish could tolerate that for a long time. It was no longer just a matter of wounded pride. The situation was, indeed, as far as Quraish was concerned, a matter of life and death. If it was to submit to the ascendancy of the Muslims it was bound to lose all its prestige and lose its cause altogether. Hence preparations for a new encounter were given a boost. A decision was unanimously taken by Quraish that the caravan led by Abu Sufyan and his wife, Hind bint Utbah, At Badr Hind lost her father, her brother and her uncle while another brother of hers was in the camp of the Muslims attempted to intercept. That attempt was the immediate cause for the battle of Badr. He now looked for the position of leadership of Quraish. He saw that the chance was ripe for him after the death of so many of Quraish's leaders. Hind was the first woman in Quraish to banish herself from her husband's bed. She vowed that she would not wear any perfume until she had taken some revenge. Her husband, on the other hand, vowed that he will not have a bath until he had exacted some revenge to restore Quraish's pride. Nearly two and a half months after the battle of Badr Abu Sufyan mobilized a force of 200 horsemen and went toward Madinah. They went first to the quarters of the Jewish tribe of An-Nadheer. They called first at Huyay ibn Akhtab to get some information about the Prophet and his companions, but Huyay refused to receive them. Their second choice was Saffam ibn Mishkam who received them well, entertained them, and told them everything he knew about the Prophet and the Muslims. Before dawn of the following day Abu Sufyan and his men went to a place called Uraidh, nearly three miles out of Madinah, where they killed two men of the Ansar and burned down several houses. Abu Sufyan felt that that was enough to honor his vows so he left quickly with his men.

When the Prophet heard of the incident he called on his companions to chase the raiders. He went out at the head of a force of 200 men of the Muhajireen and the Ansar in chase of Abu Sufyan and his men. When the latter realized they were followed they started to drop their supplies of food in order to give themselves a better chance of escape. Most of their provisions which they carried with them was of a stuff called *sweeq* which was made of cereals and could keep for a long time. The raiders were a long way ahead of their Muslim chasers and they managed to escape. The Muslims, however, were happy to take the provisions thrown away by the Quraishi's, which were, indeed, plentiful. This is the reason why this chase in the desert was called the "sweeq expedition."

Nothing much was achieved by this raid, from Quraish's point of view. Preparations were, therefore, started for a major clash.

Historians give different reasons for these skirmishes. Some suggest that these tribes were in alliance with Quraish while other historians suggest that those tribes depended f... a large portion of their revenue on Quraish's usage of the trade route from Makkah to Syria, passing through their areas. When the economic siege imposed by the Muslims on Quraish put a virtual end of Quraish's usage of that route the siege consequently hit those tribes as well. Whatever the reason those clashes were only minor ones and could not affect the Muslims in any major way and could not divert them from concentrating on being ready for any attack which might be launched by their major enemy, namely, Quraish.

(To be continued next Friday)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.

Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

ing because no man can achieve perfection which is an attribute of Allah in everything He does. There are certain characteristics of the style of the Qur'an which makes it unique among all Arabic writings. It is imitable in the full sense of the word. There is certainly nothing that can approach it or be on a par with it.

Any Muslim community which cannot pay its *zakah* to the government for any reason such as the government being composed of non-Muslims or its being secular in its approach to government, or due to its negligence of its Islamic duties can and should form its own *zakah* authority which would supervise the collection and distribution of *zakah*.

Praying in English

Q. Are we allowed to use translations of the Qur'an, such as an English translation, in prayers if one does not understand the original Arabic?

H.A. Wayaf

P.O. Box 3819
Jeddah

A. As someone who has spent a considerable part of the professional career in translation, I can say that no translation is an exact rendering of the original text, regardless of the simplicity of the original and the ability of the translator. This applies more particularly to the Qur'an. The Qur'an is the word of Allah, and He has chosen to reveal it in Arabic. From the literary point of view, even the finest Arabic poetry lags far behind the Qur'an in its excellence of style and perfection of expression. All translators of the Qur'an, and there have been many of them over the years, agree that the best of their effort could achieve no more than a poor rendering of some of the meanings of the original revelation. This is in no way surpris-

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BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — Sugar Ray Leonard says his retirement from boxing as welterweight champion is permanent, but fellow fighters aren't so sure.

"Let's give him six months to a year and then we'll know," said middleweight champion Marv Hagler, one of many boxing greats who attended Tuesday night's gala when Leonard said goodbye to the ring. And former heavyweight champion Ken Norton said Wednesday he thought Leonard, like other champions from Joe Louis to Muhammad Ali, would fight again.

Leonard cooled speculation that he would use the extravaganza to announce a multimillion-dollar match with Hagler by saying: "I will not come back. That's it, boxing is history."

Leonard has not fought since undergoing surgery last spring to repair a detached retina — an injury from which his doctor said he had recovered enough to fight again. He acknowledged that a fight with Hagler "would be Fort Knox" — worth an estimated \$20 million to Leonard and \$12 million to Hagler.

"Unfortunately, it will never happen," he said, bringing groans from a crowd of about 9,000 who paid up to \$100 for ringside seats to hear his announcement. But on Wednesday Leonard's picture appeared on the cover of sports illustrated magazine, accompanied by a headline reading "Hanging 'em up" and a story in which he said: "By the time you read this, I will have made my announcement official, and I hope it ends forever all speculation that I will come back to fight Marvin Hagler or anyone else."

With the welterweight title now vacant, top-ranked contenders Milton McCrory and Donald Curry likely will fight for the championship. McCrory of Detroit is listed by both the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association as the No. 1 contender. Curry of Fort Worth, Texas, is ranked second by the WBC and WBA.

Supersonics maintain clean slate

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Guard Gus Thompson, who missed two games with the flu, bounded back with 24 points to carry Seattle to a 94-91 National Basketball Association victory over the Dallas Mavericks Wednesday night, giving the unbeaten Supersonics their best start ever with eight in a row.

In other matches Moses Malone scored 22 points as the unbeaten Philadelphia 76ers overwhelmed the Chicago Bulls 145-108, for the 76ers' sixth victory.

Sidney Moncrief scored 27 points, including a jumper that gave Milwaukee the lead for good with 2:33 to play, to lead the Bucks to a 105-101 victory over the Boston Celtics.

Kelly Tripucka scored 28 points to see the Detroit Pistons to a 115-91 victory over the Indiana Pacers.

Otis Birdsong and Albert King scored 22 points apiece to earn the New Jersey Nets a 99-90 victory over the New York Knicks, winless in their seven games this season.

Maurice Lucas and Walt Davis combined for 33 second-half points as the Phoenix Suns hung on for a 106-100 win over the Kansas City Kings.

Soviets set for title

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 11 (AP) — With four more rounds to go in the 1982 Chess Olympiad the Soviet Union on Wednesday was virtually assured of its 14th victory of the biennial tournament since entering it first 30 years ago.

Nineteen-year-old Garry Kasparov led a 4-0 sweep against the Swiss hosts by defeating Soviet grandmaster Victor Korchnoi.

England's Test squad

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 11 (AP) — The England tour selectors named the following team to play Australia in the first cricket Test starting at the WACA ground here Friday.

Geoff Cook, Chris Tatham, David Gower, Allan Lamb, Ian Botham, Derek Randall, Geoff Miller, Derek Pringle, Eddie Hemmings, Bob Taylor, Bob Willis (capt.), Norman Cowans with one of the three Pringle, Hemmings Cowans to be dropped.

Capitals keep Devils at bay

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Al Jensen turned aside 19 shots behind a tough Washington defense and posted his first National Hockey League shutout as the Capitals defeated the New Jersey Devils 3-0 Wednesday night.

In other matches, Mike Rogers tied the game in the last minute of the second period, then set up the winning goal by Don Maloney 19 seconds into the third as the New York Rangers edged the St. Louis Blues 5-4.

Rip Preston broke a 3-3 tie with a 15-foot backhander in the final period and teammates Darryl Sutter and Bill Gardner scored

Will the gong chime again for Leonard?

Let's give him six months to a year, Hagler quips



Sugar Ray Leonard...then and now

was a credit to boxing. He made it possible for me and Alexis to be compensated properly."

Leonard, who was the undisputed welterweight champion, brought "Fort Knox" purses to the non-heavyweights. He got

\$9.5 million for his losing fight against Roberto Duran in Montreal, \$7 million when he beat Duran in the rematch and reportedly \$13 million for his victory over Thomas Hearns. Pryor is getting \$1.6 million and Arguello \$1.5 million — by far the

biggest purses of their distinguished careers.

Roberto Duran said he was disappointed that Leonard had retired. "I was looking forward to fighting him a third time," said Duran, who is training in Miami for a comeback fight against Jimmy Batten of Britain on Friday. "I was getting ready."

Duran, the former lightweight champion, won the World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title from Leonard in Montreal in June 1980. Leonard regained the title when the Panamanian quit in the eighth round of their return bout in New Orleans five months later.

Ray Charles Leonard, named by his mother after the famous blues singer Ray Charles, was born in Wilmington, north Carolina, on May 17, 1956, to Getha and Cicerio Leonard. He grew up in poverty with his three brothers and three sisters. The family moved to Palmer Park, Maryland, to seek a better life when Ray was still a baby, but things hardly improved in their new home. Ray remembers having few clothes and no spending money.

Getha talks glowingly about her famous son, whom she would have liked to have seen become a singer like Ray Charles. "Ray was singing in the choir until he was 14," she recalls. "I just figured that's what he was going to do the rest of his life. Cicerio Leonard says of Ray: "He was a funny sort of kid. He never gave us a bit of trouble, in or out of school. He was always kind of hanging back. It used to worry me some. But Ray didn't like doing anything physical. He was always kind of peaceable." So mother and father were both surprised when Ray announced one day that he planned to take up boxing.

Dave Jacobs, who trained Ray as an amateur and was with him when he won the Olympic championship, recalls the first

time he saw him. "When he first walked into my gym, Ray was close to 14 and real scrawny looking — maybe 100 pounds soaking wet. He was real shy at the start, almost bashful. After a few days in the gym, you could see he had boxing in his blood. He was what we call a 'natural.'

After winning the Olympic gold medal, Ray told reporters he had no interest in turning professional. "This was my last fight. My journey has ended. My dream is fulfilled." But his plans soon changed. His mother became ill. Then came a paternity suit, which was later dropped, and then his father suffered a near-fatal illness.

Ray called a friend, Janks Morton, who introduced him to lawyer Mike Trainer. It was Trainer who formed the corporation that sponsored Leonard and steered him along the road to fame and fortune. "I meant what I said about not fighting after the Olympics," Ray said of his decision to become a professional. "But suddenly there were a lot of things to consider — my family, my son, Ray Jr. and me."

Under the deal with his backers, Ray was the sole stockholder in his own company. He drew a salary of \$475 a week from his boxing earnings. The rest of his money was invested in stocks and bonds. He bought a 65,000-dollar house for his parents in Palmer Park and built a home for himself in a nearby town, where he lives with his wife and son.

Ray never had to go through the small-purse stage of most aspiring professional boxers. He was under contract to fight on the ABC television network and received \$41,000 for his first match, a six-round points decision over Luis Vega on Feb. 5, 1977.

Trainer made a shrewd move in hiring Angelo Dundee, trainer of Muhammad Ali and many other champions, as Leonard's manager, adviser and chief cornerman. Ray enjoyed a meteoric rise to the top of the welterweight division under Dundee's guidance and Trainer made sure he invested his money wisely.



ON THE MOVE: France's Bossis (left) pushes the ball away before the Netherlands' Simon Tahamata can get to it during a friendly international in Rotterdam Wednesday night. France won the match 2-1.

Claudio stretches McEnroe

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 11 (AP) — John McEnroe battled for nearly 90 minutes Wednesday before reaching the second round of the \$200,000 Benson and Hedges International Tennis Tournament, and second-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden was upset by veteran Wojtek Fibak of Poland.

McEnroe downed Claudio Panatta of Italy 7-5, 6-2, while Fibak saved four match points and rallied from 2-5, 0-40 down in the final set to defeat French Open champion Wilander 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Fibak cruised through the first set, but the 18-year-old Wilander then took complete control. The 31-year-old Pole saved three match points in the eighth game of the last set and another in the 10th, before clinching a memorable victory.

McEnroe, 23, bidding to win the tournament for the fourth time in five years, recovered from a break down in the first set but then established his superiority.

Meanwhile, American Tracy Austin swept aside English girl Sue Barker in an easy straight sets victory on the second day of the 200-million Australian-dollars Toyota classic at Memorial Drive in Adelaide Thursday night.

Shoji Oguma concedes defeat in 12th

HAMAMATSU, Japan, Nov. 11 (AP) — World Boxing Association (WBA) junior bantamweight champion Jimi Watanabe of Japan retained his title Thursday night when challenger Shoji Oguma, also of Japan, gave up the fight in the midst of the 12th round of a scheduled 15-round title bout.

Oguma, two-time world champion, quit the battle in the midst of the round and moved to his corner, appearing exhausted before the 6,700 spectators. American referee Denkin raised Watanabe's hand as the winner by a 12th round technical knockout. The TKO time was 1:46. There were no knockdowns.

Watanabe, a 27-year-old lefthander making his second title defense, heavily pounded the 31-year-old challenger, also a lefthander, with strong short rights and lefts to his opponent's head in the 11th round. As the 12th started, the champion wore out the challenger with combinations to the head.

Watanabe won the title from Rafael Pedraza of Panama last April by a unanimous decision. Despite blood running down to his right eye from a cut to the forehead in the third round from head butting, Oguma put up an aggressive fight. Analysts said the loss of blood may have hindered Oguma.

Oguma, the World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight champion in 1974 and 1980, was trying to become the second Japanese to win two different division titles.

The victory was Watanabe's 17th against one defeat. He has won 12 by knockouts. Oguma now has 38-10-1. Watanabe weighed in at 52.0 kilograms (114 3/4 pounds), Oguma at 52.16 kilos (115 pounds — the division weight limit).

BRIEFS

catamaran Elf Aquitaine a narrow lead in the long haul to Guadeloupe. But James, handicapped by an arm injury incurred when he fell against a winch, was still making good progress.

CARACAS, (R) — The Soviet Union captured all three gold medals at a stadium in the World Shooting Championship to increase their unassailable lead to 25 medals. The United States are second with three gold medals, followed by East Germany and West Germany with two apiece.

ACAPULCO, Mexico, (R) — Argentina needed a win to qualify for the semi finals of the Joao Havelange Youth Soccer Tournament, staged a dramatic second half comeback to beat the Soviet Union 3-2 in their final Group 'B' game Wednesday night.

WORLD OF SPORT

FIRST FRENCH RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

THE FIRST RUGBY INTERNATIONAL HELD IN FRANCE TOOK PLACE AT LEVALLOIS-PERRET WHEN THE LONDON TEAM, ROSSLYN-PARK PLAYED STADE FRANCAIS IN 1892.

JACK JOHNSON

THE FIRST NEGRO HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION WAS AMERICAN JACK JOHNSON WHO GAINED THE TITLE BY DEFEATING CANADIAN TOMMY BURNS IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, IN 1908.

CHAMP BROTHERS

HASHIM KHAN OF PAKISTAN WON THE OPEN SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP SEVEN TIMES AND HIS BROTHER, AZAM, WON IT FOUR TIMES.

Vast variety of seafood

Fishing for fun and profit in Istanbul

By Aysel Ushma

ISTANBUL — The productive seas around Turkey provide the country with an enormous number and a vast variety of seafood. The Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean, and the Mediterranean coasts are full of small fishing villages. In spite of pollution and overfishing, the wealth of the Turkish waters still persists.

Istanbul, being situated on the Bosphorus, benefits from the seasonal flow of fish between the cool waters of the Black Sea and the warmer waters of the Sea of Marmara. In the autumn pouring through the Bosphorus the waters of the Black Sea bring along all types of mackerel, all members of the mullet family, all sizes of the bluefish, sea bass, swordfish and anchovy.

The small anchovy (*hamsi*) is the favorite of the inhabitants of the Black Sea coast. It has a slender body, and it is the cheapest food fish. It is found close to shore in autumn and winter and is caught in large numbers with the minimum of trouble.

The best season to fish the mackerel, the mullet and the bluefish is autumn. The eggs which are laid in the deep waters of the Black Sea in spring hatch and in June or July the young fish after feeding on the nutritious food reserves of the Black Sea, approach the coast. In August they start migrating to the Sea of Marmara through the Bosphorus in groups. This migration goes on till January, and then during the winter months they stay in the warm, calm bays around the islands of the Sea of Marmara.

The fishermen of Istanbul catch the fish either when they flow along the rushing Bosphorus or when they settle down in the deep waters of the Sea of Marmara. Fishing is possible by casting from the shore-of by trolling from boats. A great number of the inhabitants of the fishing villages in Istanbul make their livelihood through fishing, and most fisher folk are self-sufficient. In the months of autumn the waters that flow past Istanbul are so full of fish that one can catch them at the coast with bare hands. An amateur after a day's or a night's fishing, comes home with a number of bluefish or mullet which can feed the whole family. Thus almost everybody in Istanbul becomes a fisherman in autumn, and even their boys go fishing with their fathers.

Bluefish (*tiger*) caught in the Bosphorus after dark from boats carrying lighted candles or lamps to attract the fish. To trap swordfish, the fishermen keep a look-out for the fish that come down from the Black Sea. When they see them draw near, they throw stones into the sea to scare them. This causes all the fish to move for the bay, and they swim straight into the nets laid for them under the cold fish stews.

The hierarchy of fish available in Istanbul is headed by sea bass (*levrek*), followed by gray mullet (*kefali*), red mullet (*barbunya*), bluefish (*tiger*), mackerel (*uskmuru*), and swordfish (*kılıç balığı*). These are in season during September, October, November and January, and are excellent. To differentiate the numerous types belonging to the same family, different names are given to the

species according to its weight, length, and age. When a mackerel is one year old, it is called bonito (*palamut*), and when it is two years old, it is called large bonito (*torik*). A young bluefish and an old bluefish all have different names in Turkey.

Salted bonito seaks (*lakerde*), as delicate as smoked salmon, are Istanbul's specialty and are served with sweet raw onions. The restaurants in Istanbul, near the coasts of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara, or under the Galata Bridge, are famous for their seafood. You can choose your table at the water's edge and select your fresh fish. ("You can tell whether a fish is fresh or not from its eyes or from the color and vitality of its body," says a fisherman.) The fish is

cooked in front of you and served hot with lemon and parsley. (According to the experts nutritionally, the protein in fish contains all the biologically essential minerals and other inorganic compounds necessary for good health.) The smell of the sea and the sight of the fishing boats add a charm to this delicious meal.

Fishing itself, at its best, is a perfect sport. Fishing requires a quick eye, a steady nerve, observation and most of all, patience. If you have these qualifications, fishing is the most delightful of all outdoor activities for you, and at the same time you can have the cheapest and healthiest meal with the fish you catch.



A DAY'S CATCH: Almost everyone in Istanbul turns a fisherman in autumn.

Fish recipes from Turkey

ISTANBUL — Fish is naturally tender and becomes tough when overcooked. The best method of cooking fish is to grill it over a charcoal fire. To do this, the fish is either split open or cut into steaks, brushed with olive oil, placed on an oiled gridiron over the fire and quickly browned on both sides. It is eaten immediately with plenty of lemon juice and salt. Baked or broiled, fish should be dressed with colorful garnishings. Paprika, sprigs of fresh parsley, radish, lemon slices, add not only to the attractiveness of the dish but give an extra flavor to it. Other popular dishes are the cold fish stews.

FISH SALAD
Usually a meaty kind of fish is chosen.
Ingredients:
Steaks of whole fish
1 lemon
olive oil dressing
parsley
salt and pepper
Boil steaks or whole fish. Cool, dress with a lemon and olive oil dressing.

FRYED RED OR GRAY MULLET

Ingredients:
Fish
flour
oil
slices of fresh lemon
salt and pepper
Wash the fish. Then dip lightly in seasoned flour and fry in hot fat. Serve with slices of fresh lemon.

BAKED WHOLE FISH

(*Fırın balık*)

After cleaning and wiping the fish, keep it in a large baking pan with just enough water to prevent it from drying out, and add two spoons of butter, a teaspoon of salt, and a broken bay leaf. Bake it in a moderate oven (350) until it is done, which will be when the flesh is loose and separates from the bone easily.

SWORDFISH WITH TOMATOES

(*Kılıç domatesli*)

Ingredients:
2 swordfish
4 tomatoes
2 tablespoons olive oil
lemon juice
A pinch of dry basil
3 or 4 springs parsley
1 bay leaf
salt and pepper

Skin the fish and cut it into thick slices and arrange them in a baking tin side by side. Simmer the skinned tomatoes in olive oil with a little salt until they become soft, then add the herbs and a squeeze of lemon juice. Pour the sauce over the fish so that it is all covered, and then bake in a moderate oven (350) for 20 minutes.

Explore the world of nuts and grains

By Jessica Thompson Lowery

JEDDAH — Meat is almost always the most costly item on your shopping list and also very high in calories. Meat is also one of the best sources of protein. But have you discovered the nutritious and infinitely varied world of legumes, nuts and grains? These seed-sized sources of protein are easy on your budget and enjoyable to your taste buds.

Using nuts in your diet will add flavor, crunchy texture and nutrition. Nuts are from 10 to 25 percent protein. Peanuts are the highest in protein but are not really nuts as they are a legume or member of the bean family. It is important to keep in mind that nuts are high in fat and therefore high in calories as well. Many nuts such as peanuts are similar to olive oil in their fat balance.

Nuts come in different shapes and sizes. You will find a great variety in price if you shop around a bit. Shelled nuts normally cost more than unshelled nuts. When buying shelled nuts be sure to look for plump and uniform size and color. If the nuts appear to be limp or shriveled the chances are they are stale. If you buy nuts in the shell be sure to check the package for signs of mold. Nuts in the shell naturally keep their freshness and quality longer than shelled nuts.

Nuts must be kept in airtight containers and from high temperatures to prevent them from becoming rancid. Shelled nuts last longer if kept in a well-closed container in the refrigerator. You can also freeze nuts — shelled or unshelled — in freezer containers at 0°F. or below. If the nutmeat has a skin, you may wish to remove it to improve the appearance. This can easily be done by dipping the shelled nuts briefly in boiling water. This process is known as blanching and you should allow two to three minutes for almonds or peanuts if you are blanching them. Roasting is another method to improve the flavor and to remove the skins. Five to ten minutes in a moderate oven at 350°F. or until browned lightly is enough. To roast peanuts in the shell requires about 15 or 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Nuts can be used in breads, salads, soups and desserts and main dishes.

One of the world's most important foods are the grains or cereals. Wheat comes in a number of varieties and includes Bulgur, a Middle Eastern delicacy, and in many homes a main staple item. Bulgur is cracked wheat from which some of the bran has been removed. You can cook it as a hot or cold dish and is a good substitute for rice. It is one of the ingredients in the delicious Lebanese tabouli salad.

Oats is one of the most nutritious grains and rolled oatmeal is the form that we find readily available today. Corn is a tasty dish but not as nutritional as other grains. Corn is also ground into many varieties of cornmeal and its enrichment makes up for its nutritional deficiency. Barley is a grain that is very good to use in soups and is usually sold in several sizes.

Then, the great staple food of the Far East — rice — which comes in two main varieties, long and short. Long-grain rice tends to cook up more firmly and separates easily; while short-grain rice tends to cook up softly and will congeal. Then the brown rice, from which the inedible husks have been removed, is usually much cheaper and has more taste and nourishment than the polished rice. The all-purpose white flour is a good staple.

Legumes, beans and peas, in their dry form, are an excellent food bargain and excellent for your health from a nutritional standpoint. Legumes have good amounts of thiamine and riboflavin and some contain a good amount of calcium. A cup of cooked dried peas or beans will supply about a fourth of the iron needed daily by a woman and at least a third of that required by a man. When

As sources of protein

legumes are served with rice and other grain they form complete proteins (those containing all eight essential amino acids).

"It is best to purchase peas or beans that are

packaged in cellophane or other "see-through" material in order to check for visible defects.

Loss of color will not affect the eating quality but it will indicate that the product has been stored for some time and will affect the freshness.

Lentils, peas, beans and other legumes will keep for several months if stored in cool, dry place.

Unused portions of a package of peas or beans should be stored in a glass or metal container with a close-fitting cover.

Legumes should always be washed before use to remove small stones or other foreign matter.

Most dry beans and whole peas should be soaked to reduce cooking time.

To soak peas or beans, cover with water and bring to a boil and continue boiling for two minutes, remove from heat, soak one hour or more, and they are ready to cook.

Split peas or lentils for soup do not need to be soaked.

Even if you plan to soak peas or beans overnight it is better to bring them to a boil and continue cooking for two minutes to soften skins and eliminate scarring.

Do not add salt until after soaking as the salt toughens the skin and increases the cooking time.

It is well to remember that dried legumes expand during cooking — a cup of dried product will yield two to two and three-quarter cups of cooked beans.

Here is a list of main types of legumes and tips on their use:

Black beans — these are used in Oriental and Mediterranean dishes. They are used to make soups and salads and are also called black-turtle-soup beans.

Pinto beans — These are beige-colored and speckled and of the same species as kidney and red beans. Pinto beans are good in soups and desserts and main dishes.

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All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News' Friday edition.

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STUMPY STUMBLER

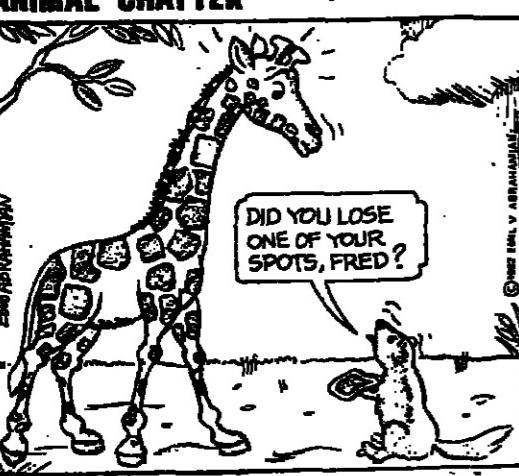
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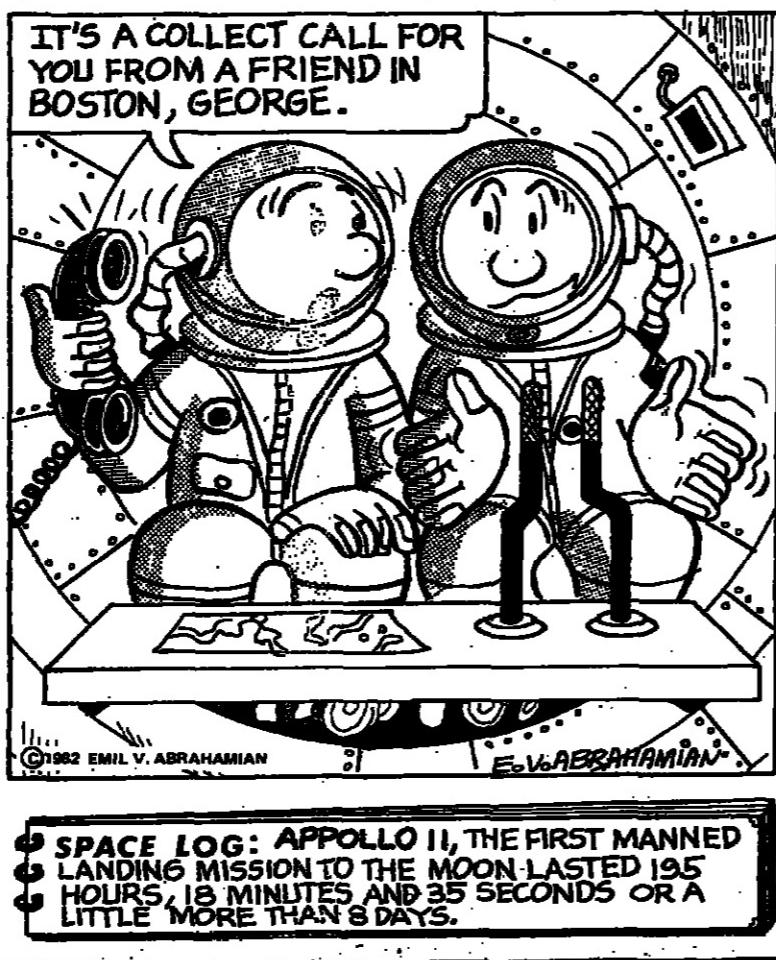
IMPRESSIONS



ANIMAL CHATTER



SPACE SHOTS



SPACE LOG: APOLLO 11, THE FIRST MANNED LANDING MISSION TO THE MOON LASTED 195 HOURS, 18 MINUTES AND 35 SECONDS OR A LITTLE MORE THAN 8 DAYS.

happy or you receive some good news from afar. You receive encouragement for your ideas this evening.

VIRGO
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Minor financial transactions are favored. It's a good time to make agreements or to shop by mail-order catalogue.

LIBRA
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
To put yourself in a happy mood, spoil yourself with a trip shopping or a visit to the beauty parlor. You receive a nice gift.

SCORPIO
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
You're in the mood to spend time by yourself with private pursuits. It's a day to replenish energy and to enjoy hobbies.

PISCES
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
Close ties want to get to know you better, so discuss recent work developments with them. Happy times come through travel.

Confidential chats with friends bring useful information. You devote your time to humanitarian interests. Visit shut-ins.

CAPRICORN
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
Friends turn you on to business opportunities. Income should improve. Mingle with others socially this evening.

AQUARIUS
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Travel has business ramifications. Higher-ups give you useful advice. Legal, educational and publishing matters are lucky.

FRIENDS
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Close ties want to get to know you better, so discuss recent work developments with them. Happy times come through travel.

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1982



ARIES
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
It's a quiet time, conducive to making decisions with allies about joint assets. A loved one may receive a raise or bonus.

TAURUS
(Apr. 20 to May 20)
You'll get good advice today about insurance, investments and loans. Students should apply for grants and financial assistance.

GEMINI
(May 21 to June 20)
Visits with relatives are

You take a child on a shopping spree. Fresh air and exercise invigorate you. Join a co-worker at a party or social function.

CANCER
(June 21 to July 22)
It's a nice time to introduce a new romantic interest to your family. Home entertainments are favored this evening.

LEO
(July 23 to Aug. 22)
Visits with relatives are

you're in the mood to spend time by yourself with private pursuits. It's a day to replenish energy and to enjoy hobbies.

SAGITTARIUS
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Close ties want to get to know you better, so discuss recent work developments with them. Happy times come through travel.



IT'S TRUE. I FEEL HAPPY BY VOLUNTEERING TO TAKE YOUR BANANA AND SAVING YOU FROM CATCHING COLD BY THEM!

arab news Calendar

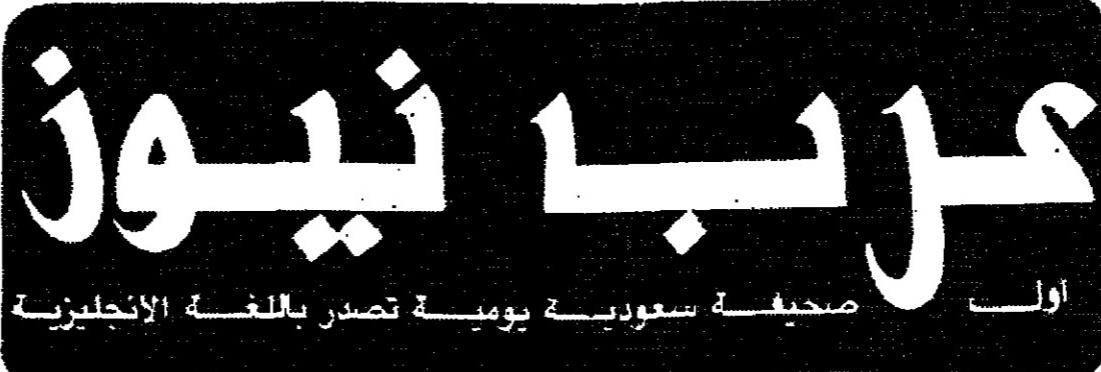
SAUDI ARABIA		Bahrain Channel 4		DUBAI Channel 33	
8:30 Opening	Oversat	5:15 All Creatures Great and Small/Horse Sense	2:15 Religious Talk	4:10 Holy Quran	2:10 Family Cartoons
- Friday Talk		6:15 Bestseller Galleries	2:20 Children Program	4:20 World of Sport	2:20 Little Houses on the Prairie
- Open Sesame		7:00 Star Story Part 11	4:30 English Childrens Film	4:30 English Childrens Film	3:30 English Childrens Film
- Family Interview		7:30 To the Maxx Show	5:00 Religious Talk	5:00 Religious Talk	5:30 Religious Talk
- Honey		8:30 A Day in the Work	5:15 Religious Talk	5:15 Religious Talk	5:45 Religious Talk
- Religious Program		9:30 Tomorrow's Program	5:30 Religious Talk	5:30 Religious Talk	5:55 Religious Talk
- Oceans		10:00 News	6:00 Local News	6:00 Local News	6:15 Local News
- Children's Program		10:30 Arabic Series	9:00 Daily Arabic Series	9:30 Daily Arabic Series	9:45 Daily Arabic Series
- Friday Noon Prayers Live		11:00 Soap/Incidents	10:00 World News	10:30 World News	10:45 World News
- The Countryside of My Nation		11:30 Soap/Incidents	10:30 Soap/Incidents	10:45 Soap/Incidents	10:55 Soap/Incidents
- News We Hide		12:00 Closer	11:30 Soap/Incidents	11:45 Soap/Incidents	11:55 Soap/Incidents
- Events in a Week		12:30 Closer	12:00 Closer	12:15 Closer	12:30 Closer
- Children's Series (Debut)		1:00 Program Preview	1:00 Program Preview	1:00 Program Preview	1:00 Program Preview
- Cartoons		1:25 Caravans	1:25 Caravans	1:25 Caravans	1:25 Caravans
- Arabic Series		1:40 Big Food and the Wise	1:40 Big Food and the Wise	1:40 Big Food and the Wise	1:40 Big Food and the Wise
- Children's Program		1:55 Songs	1:55 Songs	1:55 Songs	1:55 Songs
- 6:00 Unstamed World		2:00 Religious Program	2:00 Religious Program	2:00 Religious Program	2:00 Religious Program
- Shabta Stories		2:15 Arabic Series	2:15 Arabic Series	2:15 Arabic Series	2:15 Arabic Series
- 7:00 Arabic News		2:30 Arabic Series	2:30 Arabic Series	2:30 Arabic Series	2:30 Arabic Series
- 7:15 Knowledge and Faith		2:45 Arabic Series	2:45 Arabic Series	2:45 Arabic Series	2:45 Arabic Series
- Kuwait Weekly Series Song		3:00 News	3:00 News	3:00 News	3:00 News
- 9:30 Arabic News		3:15 Arabic Series	3:15 Arabic Series	3:15 Arabic Series	3:15 Arabic Series
- Program Review		3:30 Arabic Series	3:30 Arabic Series	3:30 Arabic Series	3:30 Arabic Series
- 10:00 News		3:45 Arabic Series	3:45 Arabic Series	3:45 Arabic Series	3:45 Arabic Series
- 11:00 NBA Basketball/76, Ers Vs Suns		3:55 Arabic Series	3:55 Arabic Series	3:55 Arabic Series	3:55 Arabic Series
- 2:30 Pro Bowlers Tour/76, 1982		4:00 News	4:00 News	4:00 News	4:00 News
- 3:41 Children's Show/Cartoons		4:15 Arabic Series	4:15 Arabic Series	4:15 Arabic Series	4:15 Arabic Series
- 3:49 Movie Matinee/Rocky		4:30 Arabic Series	4:30 Arabic Series	4:30 Arabic Series	4:30 Arabic Series
- Closeouts		4:45 Arabic Series	4:45 Arabic Series	4:45 Arabic Series	4:45 Arabic Series
- 8:00 Openers		4:55 Arabic Series	4:55 Arabic Series	4:55 Arabic Series	4:55 Arabic Series
- 9:00 News		5:00 Arabic Series	5:00 Arabic Series	5:00 Arabic Series	5:00 Arabic Series
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PAGE TWELVE

الجمعة ١٤٣٢/١/٢٦

International

Following conciliatory letter

Warsaw to release Walesa in few days

WARSAW, Nov. 11 (AP) — Poland's martial law authorities have ordered the release from internment of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa who has been held since martial law began last Dec. 13, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Thursday.

Urban, in making the surprise move in a hurriedly called press conference for foreign journalists said Walesa would be released "in a few days." Due to technical reasons, he did not elaborate.

Walesa has been held in solitary confinement at a government resort in extreme southeastern Poland near the Polish-Soviet border since May. He was moved there from a Warsaw villa where he was held after being seized on Dec. 13.

Urban said Walesa had written a letter to martial law chief Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski offering to come to terms with the authorities and had suggested a meeting to discuss Poland's labor troubles.

"I suggest a meeting and a serious discussion of the problems of our country," Urban quoted Walesa as saying in a letter dated Nov. 8. "A solution can certainly be found with good will on both sides."

Urban said as a result of the letter, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak had gone to talk with Walesa in Arlamow and then ordered police in Gdansk, Walesa's home to lift the internment order.

Danuta Walesa, wife of the Solidarity union chief was unaware that her husband had been ordered released when contacted by telephone from Warsaw in her Gdansk home by the Associated Press. Danuta has visited him on the average of once a month for about four days each time and spent over a month with him last summer. Some of the couple's seven children have accompanied Mrs. Walesa on various occasions.

Urban gave no further details, nor did he give an exact date when Walesa would be freed.

Walesa, 39, soared to the top of a workers' protest at the Gdansk shipyards in August

1980, then became the first chief of the independent union Solidarity and led it through 1981 until it was suspended by martial law.

He had in the past refused to come to terms with the authorities and was recently described by his wife as still defiant despite nearly one year of internment.

Urban said Walesa had offered to make an apparent compromise, but did not say in his initial comments if this would lead to revival of Solidarity, outlawed along with all other unions on Oct. 8, or a position for Walesa in new labor unions set up under a new labor law passed by parliament.

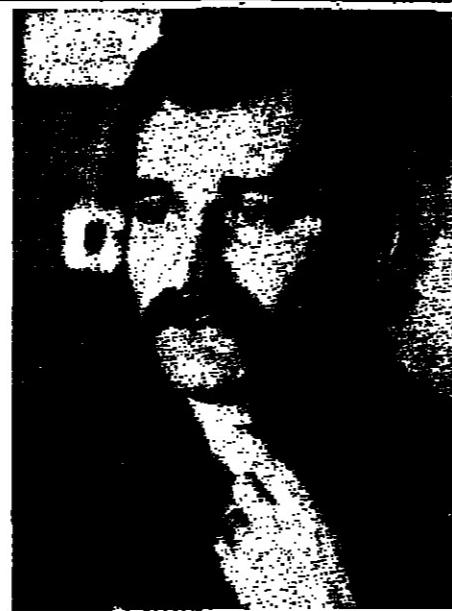
The announcement that Walesa had been ordered freed came one day after new street clashes in two cities and sporadic protests by workers responding to a call for strikes by fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground.

It also came less than a week after the authorities announced that Pope John Paul II will visit here in June of next year after a much stalled process of talks over the trip, which had been scheduled for last August.

The events suggest the authorities have judged they maintain control over the situation after 11 months of martial law, feeling confident enough to release Walesa despite his immense symbolic popularity and invite the pope, who also enjoys huge popularity among Poland's Catholics.

Urban said earlier this week the government was "confident and determined" that Wednesday's protests could be dealt with and would be small, and told a press conference here Wednesday night that the extent of the unrest did not alter Jaruzelski's plans to lift or suspend martial law by January if "social, political and economic conditions" permit.

Meanwhile, Polish newspapers said Thursday that the poor response Wednesday to appeals for a day of protest against the policies of the military government raised hopes of overcoming the economic and social crisis.



Lech Walesa

Bush arrives in Senegal

DAKAR, Senegal, Nov. 11 (AP) — U.S. Vice President George Bush, on the second leg of a seven-nation tour of Africa, began his official visit to Senegal Thursday with a meeting with Prime Minister Habib Thiam.

Bush, who arrived here late Wednesday from Cape Verde, was scheduled to meet President Abdou Diouf, later. The central issue in both discussions was expected to be the situation in Southwest Africa, also known as Namibia.

Officials in Washington said before the trip began that the United States intends to link the issue of Cuban troops in Angola to any settlement in the South Africa-controlled territory.

The United States is part of a special contact group, that also includes Canada, France, West Germany and Britain, which has been trying to negotiate a settlement leading toward independence in Namibia.

The Americans have said, however, that any settlement must be linked to a withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, a condition also set by South Africa.

According to official Senegalese sources, the American vice president also will be discussing bilateral relations with Senegal, which officials here have termed "exemplary."

U.S. aid to Senegal has doubled in the last two years and in 1983 is expected to reach 16 billion francs (\$44 million), making it the largest amount of U.S. aid to any Francophone country by population and the third largest on the continent. Most of the money is aimed at agricultural development.

The extent of aid, in fact, is out of proportion with American commercial interests in Senegal. The United States ranks only 16th among countries exporting to Senegal, claiming about 5 percent of the total market, far behind France, which boasts 40 percent of the Senegalese market.

Tony Benn ousted from Labor panel

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — A left-wing leader Tony Benn was ousted Thursday as chairman of the opposition Labor Party's key home policy committee, his power base since 1974, as moderates completed a clean sweep of the party's hierarchy.

Benn's removal by a vote of 12-4 from the panel which drafts party policy on social and economic affairs, had been expected after another left-winger Eric Heffer, vice-chairman of the Labor Party, was defeated as chairman of the party's organization committee earlier in the day.

On Tuesday, moderates replaced left-wing chairmen on three other committees dealing with youth, women and press and publicity. But the moderates suffered a setback when the organization committee withdrew on "legal advice", a document calling for the expulsion from the party of five leaders of the Trotskyite group, Militant Tendency.

The five hailed the decision as "a great tactical victory and a humiliating climbdown" by the moderates. The Labor Party's general secretary said a new document on the expulsions had to be substituted and would be sent to the party's ruling national executive committee.

Greek sailors rescued

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Twenty-two survivors of a fire aboard the Greek cargo ship *Angeliki R.*, were rescued by the aircraft carrier *USS Independence* on Tuesday about 160 kilometers south of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean, the U.S. Navy said Wednesday.

The carrier picked up a distress signal from the Greek vessel and launched two rescue helicopters to the scene, said Lt. Cmdr. Bill Harlow of U.S. Navy headquarters in London.

The first chopper lowered one American crewman to the deck of the *Angeliki R.* to coordinate the rescue and then hoisted 10 survivors to safety, returning to the *Independence*.

The second helicopters lifted the additional 12 survivors. The Greek crewmen suffered minor injuries including smoke inhalation and cuts and were treated by medics on the *Independence*.

The Greek ship's captain and two other crew members stayed on board during the rescue operation, which was hindered by gale-force winds and heavy seas.

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Gromyko expected to play a greater role

Uncertainty looms over Soviet policy

MADRID, Nov. 11 (R) — The death of Leonid Brezhnev ends a leadership era marked by exceptional stability in Soviet foreign policy and opens up a period of inevitable uncertainty. Western officials believe any changes in the Kremlin's global view are likely to be slow and cautious, and it may take many months to discern what shifts occur.

But there is concern that a prolonged struggle for power in the Soviet politburo or the absence of clear direction could lead to a foreign policy vacuum initially. This might carry severe risks at a time of sharp East-West confrontation.

Brezhnev died just as Soviet leaders appeared to be reassessing their diplomatic priorities, especially how far they were ready to negotiate with the Reagan administration. Senior Western and neutral diplomats at the European security conference in Madrid said there were signs this evaluation was still incomplete, and it might now be delayed as new alignments take place in the ruling hierarchy.

Soviet history shows the initial period following a change in Kremlin leadership has usually been characterized by uncertainty and reluctance to experiment in foreign policy. This happened after the death of Josef Stalin in 1953 and the purging of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

At both times, it took several years for a new "supremo" to consolidate his position and for new policy lines to emerge. Western experts believe this pattern will be repeated, possibly at an even slower pace because of the advanced age of the Politburo and the personalized rule imposed by Brezhnev.

Whoever succeeds as general secretary of the Communist Party, Moscow's only power base, is almost certain to be involved in jostling for power for some time, experts say. For several years, the West has seen a passivity in Soviet policy which has been attributed to the strain resulting from Brezhnev's steadily failing health.

Despite this, the main thrust of Soviet diplomacy has been stable and largely unadventurous. Brezhnev's 18 years in power saw serious advances in East-West relations, including a series of summit meetings between the Soviet leader and U.S. presidents and the signing of major arms accords between the superpowers.

He appeared personally committed to a process of detente which reached its peak in the 1970s, when the Soviet bloc concluded landmark agreements with West Germany and other states which consolidated the postwar division of Europe.

The new relationship with the West began to collapse when Moscow sent the first of 100,000 troops into Afghanistan in 1979, and withered into deep suspicion and mistrust with a Soviet-backed military crackdown in Poland in 1981. U.S.-Soviet relations plummeted to their coldest pitch since World War II when President Reagan launched a major offensive to halt what the United States perceived as growing Soviet expansionism and a massive arms buildup.

Only five days ago, in the last of several tough speeches directed at the United States over a two-week period, Brezhnev accused the Reagan administration of waging political warfare against the Soviet system. He warned that any aggressor would face a "crushing retaliatory strike."

The speech echoed previous statements suggesting the Kremlin might have given up on Reagan, and that Soviet interest in裁军 arms talks in Geneva might be waning. Western experts, however, argue it is too soon to judge the undoubtedly tougher stance taken by the Kremlin in recent weeks.

And they say the debate which prompted Moscow's reaction is probably still going on and will be seriously affected by the political maneuvering in Moscow after Brezhnev's death. Many Western diplomats at the Madrid conference of 35 governments question the analysis that Brezhnev in his last days may have decided there was no point in negotiating further with the hard-line Reagan administration.

They pointed to the continuing talks on strategic arms and European-based missiles and a Soviet decision to send a deputy foreign minister to the Madrid meeting as still-surviving relics of

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detente despite East-West tensions. "It's just not possible in this day's world for a Soviet government to refuse to talk with the Americans," a senior West European ambassador said.

The Madrid conference, entering its third year Thursday, is deadlocked over human rights and European defense issues. The widespread expectation is that the new Soviet regime will continue Brezhnev's foreign policy, based on detente, and that initial changes are more likely in an attempt to revive Moscow's backward and strained economy.

Western experts believe Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, a Politburo member and Moscow's most experienced diplomat, will play an even greater role in policymaking. For the last year, increasingly tired and ill, Brezhnev had no face-to-face contact with Western leaders, while Gromyko continued to travel on the diplomatic circuit.

Some Western analysts believe Brezhnev's death may lead to the splitting of his dual role as party leader and state president, and that Gromyko could be in line for the presidency. If this happened, they say, he would probably be Moscow's choice to handle top-level talks with foreign leaders, at least during a transitional period before a new party chief or a triumvirate assumes supreme control.

Western experts believe that in recent months the Soviet leadership has been divided, with a powerful military and conservative faction calling for higher arms spending and a more aggressive policy toward the United States.

To bar Sikh militants

Delhi to be sealed off during Asian Games

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (AFP) — The Indian capital will be effectively sealed off during the Asian Games, due to open here next week, to prevent the entry of Sikh militants who have publicly threatened to disrupt the event. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked federal security and intelligence chiefs to implement an unprecedented security operation, officials said.

The plan, drawn up after the announcement on Nov. 4 by Sikh leaders of a 'holi war' in support of their demand for an autonomous Punjab, includes proposals to deploy paramilitary forces at all entry points of the city of six million people for the duration of the games from Nov. 19 to Dec. 4.

It involves assigning an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 armed police to the city and screening all suspects arriving from Punjab. Never before has New Delhi seen such a security program, aimed principally at ensuring the safety of participants from 31 Asian Nations. Last-minute chances for a negotiated settlement or a temporary truce with the Sikh Akali Dal (party) appeared to be fading away Thursday. Sikh chiefs in Amritsar said Wednesday that they would come here on the eve of the Asian Games as planned and would send marchers to the capital throughout the two-week-long event.

Mrs. Gandhi, who will be 66 on Nov. 19, was making a frantic last-minute effort to pacify the Sikh leaders. She met Punjab Governor Chenna Reddy here Thursday. Dr. Reddy, who is the representative of the federal president, was called here along with state Chief Minister (head of administration) Darbara Singh, to help the federal government try to work out a settlement with Sikh leaders.

Meanwhile, top federal executive T.N. Chaturvedi has also summoned officials from Punjab and the Hindu-dominated adjoining state of Haryana for a meeting to map out their own proposals for countering the Sikh threat and preventing them from coming here. Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Tal has vowed that he will not allow the

Sikhs to cross his land.

The English-language newspaper, *The Tribune*, published from Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, said the Haryana government was going ahead with "operation road block" to prevent the Sikhs from going to New Delhi.

All routes to the state from Punjab are sealed off and a strong contingent of Haryana armed police will guard the national highways," the paper said, quoting senior officials. Sikh leaders have warned of bloody clashes if they are prevented from entering New Delhi.

Sikh Leader Harchand Singh Longwal said: "We will hold peaceful demonstrations and our aim is not to disrupt the games." But federal officials said the militant faction of the party led by 35-year-old Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who is described as a fanatic by the Indian media, might carry out terrorist activities.

The crux of the matter is whether Mrs. Gandhi will accept a temporary solution to get through the Asian without incident or take the risk of conflicts," *The Tribune* said.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS CENSORSHIP DURING CRIMES

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — The British government is setting up a group to consider whether new measures, including a censorship system, are needed to protect military information in a future crisis like the Falklands conflict, Defense Secretary John Nott said Wednesday.

"We will take a greater in-depth look at censorship," Nott told the House of Commons committee investigating media complaints of obstruction during the campaign against Argentina in the South Atlantic that ended last June 14.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said later the group will probably be headed by a recently retired general, with possibly a retired admiral, a retired senior civil servant and perhaps two or three senior journalists, editors or broadcasters. The study is expected to take several months, the spokesman added.

Journalists and photographers complained, often bitterly, that Defense Ministry officials and some service officers in the task force hindered the getting and transmission of news and pictures during the 74-day campaign.

Although security consideration was "paramount" and the ministry had been anxious to avoid "advertising" losses to the Argentines, the ministry insisted that it was "at all times concerned to provide straightforward, factually accurate information on incidents and developments."

INDONESIAN ACCUSES PEKING OF INFILTRATION

JAKARTA, Nov. 11 (R) — Indonesia's intelligence chief has accused China of continuing to carry out infiltration and subversion here and of harboring ambitions to control the region, the semi-official Antara news agency said Thursday.

Gen. Yoga Sugama, head of the state intelligence Coordinating Board (BAKIN), was quoted as saying any normalization of diplomatic relations, which were suspended in 1967 following an abortive Communist coup, would only benefit Peking.

Gen. Sugama, speaking to local reporters Wednesday, added that Peking wanted to revive the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) by harboring Communist emigrants and carrying out infiltration and subversion. "China has never pledged to stop supporting these activities so we should keep vigilance."

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